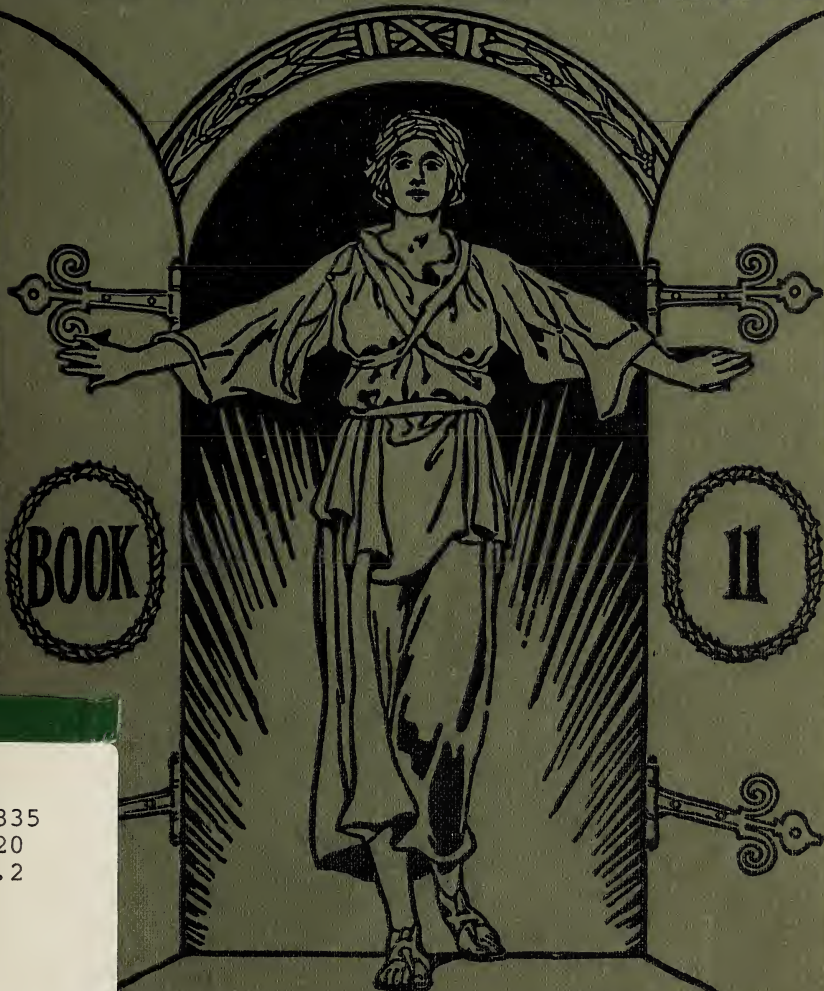


NEW AGE HISTORY READERS



D
21
N5335
1920
bk.2

CURR HIST

THOMAS NELSON & SONS LTD.



EX LIBRIS
UNIVERSITATIS
ALBERTÆNSIS

Kindly donated by
GEORGE LORD

G. S. LOED M. A.

INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, ALTA

G. S. LORD. M. A.
INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS
FORT SASKATCHEWAN, ALTA.



A Chariot Race in Ancient Rome.

(From the picture by Prof. Wagner in the Manchester Art Gallery.)

By permission of the Corporation of Manchester and Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode.

THE ROYAL SCHOOL SERIES

The New Age History Readers

*Illustrated by reproductions in colour of famous pictures by
the following artists :—Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, R.A.,
J. W. Waterhouse, R.A., J. L. David, Prof. Wagner,
Henri Paul Motte, F. W. Topham, R.I., Maccari,
J. L. Gérôme, G. Lethière, &c.*



Book II.—The Romans of Old

THOMAS NELSON AND SONS, LTD.
London, Edinburgh, and New York

1920



CONTENTS.

1. A Walk in Rome.—I.,	7	16. How the Romans fought	
2. A Walk in Rome.—II.,	10	the Greeks, ...	74
3. The Story of Romulus		17. The Story of Regulus,	78
and Remus, ...	16	18. The Story of Hannibal.	
4. How the Romans won		—I., 	83
their Wives, ...	20	19. The Story of Hannibal.	
5. How the Romans fought		—II., 	88
the Albans, ...	24	20. "The Mistress of the	
6. The Roman Eagle, ...	29	World," 	93
7. How Brutus kissed his		21. "The Noblest Roman of	
Mother, 	33	them all," 	96
8. The Story of Brutus, ...	37	22. Cæsar in Britain.—I,	101
9. How Horatius kept the		23. Cæsar in Britain. —	
Bridge, 	40	II., 	104
10. How the Twin Brothers		24. The Story of Cassive-	
fought for Rome, ...	46	launus, 	107
11. How the Commons be-		25. "The Foremost Man of	
came Masters of Rome,	50	all the World," ...	110
12. The Story of Cincin-		26. The Murder of Cæsar, -	115
natus, 	54	27. The End of Brutus and	
13. Gauls and Romans, ...	58	Cassius, 	118
14. How Camillus returned		28. In the Days of Au-	
and saved Rome, ...	64	gustus, 	123
15. "The most Precious		29. A Brave British Chief,	127
Thing in Rome," ...	67	30. A Warrior Queen, ...	132

31. Britain under the Romans,	136	36. What we owe to Rome,	158
32. The Ebbing Tide,	141	The Hall of History,	162
33. The City of Constantine,	145	Pronunciation of Roman and Other Names in this Book,	163
34. Alaric the Goth,	150	Exercises,	164
35. The Downfall,	154		



MAP OF ITALY.

BOOK II.

I. A WALK IN ROME.—I.

1. An old saying tells us that all roads lead to Rome. To-day you and I will set out on our travels. If the old saying is true, we shall find ourselves, sooner or later, in the most famous city of the world.

2. We travel to the lovely land of Italy. If you look at the map on page 6, you will see that Italy is a country of South Europe. Much of it is a long, narrow peninsula, which thrusts itself into the waters of the great midland sea. Run your finger along the western coast from north to south, and stop at the mouth of the river Tiber. Seventeen miles inland is the city of Rome.

3. We enter the city by a gate in the north wall, and find ourselves in a round, open space.

On our left we see a little hill with trees and shady walks. A band is playing, and above us the sun shines from a bright blue sky.

4. Let us climb the little hill. Looking westward, we catch the gleam of the river Tiber, which winds through the city in the form of the letter **S**. On its left bank we see an old castle, and beyond it the dome of St. Peter's, the largest and grandest church in the whole world. Near to St. Peter's is the palace in which the Pope lives.

5. Looking south, we see the city spreading out before us in the shape of a fan. Above the houses rise the domes and towers of its many churches. There are said to be as many churches in Rome as there are days in the year.

6. We now return to the open space, and follow a long, straight, and rather narrow street, which runs through the city for about a mile. There are many fine churches and palaces facing this street, and some of the best shops of the city.

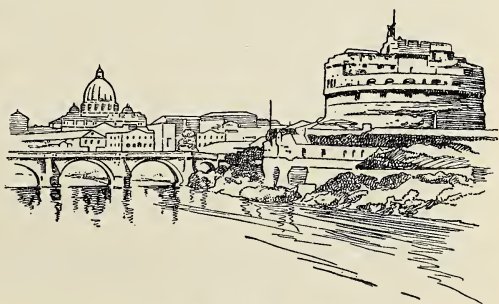
7. When we have walked more than half-way along this street, we come to a square in which we see a column more than one hundred and

thirty feet high. Carved on the column are many battle pictures, which remind us of a war fought by the Romans more than one thousand seven hundred years ago. This column is very old; but we shall soon see buildings which are far older.

8. The street ends in a large square, and in front of us we see marble stairs rising one above the other for two hundred feet. In the midst of the stairs stands a huge statue of the first king of all Italy.

9. Behind these marble stairs there is a low hill covered with buildings. On the way up this hill we again see statues, some of them very old. By the side of the road there are cages in which several wolves are kept. Later on we shall understand why the Romans of to-day keep wolves in their city.

10. We are now standing on the hill which was the fort of Rome in far-off days. Inside the fort there was a



THE TIBER AND ST. PETER'S.

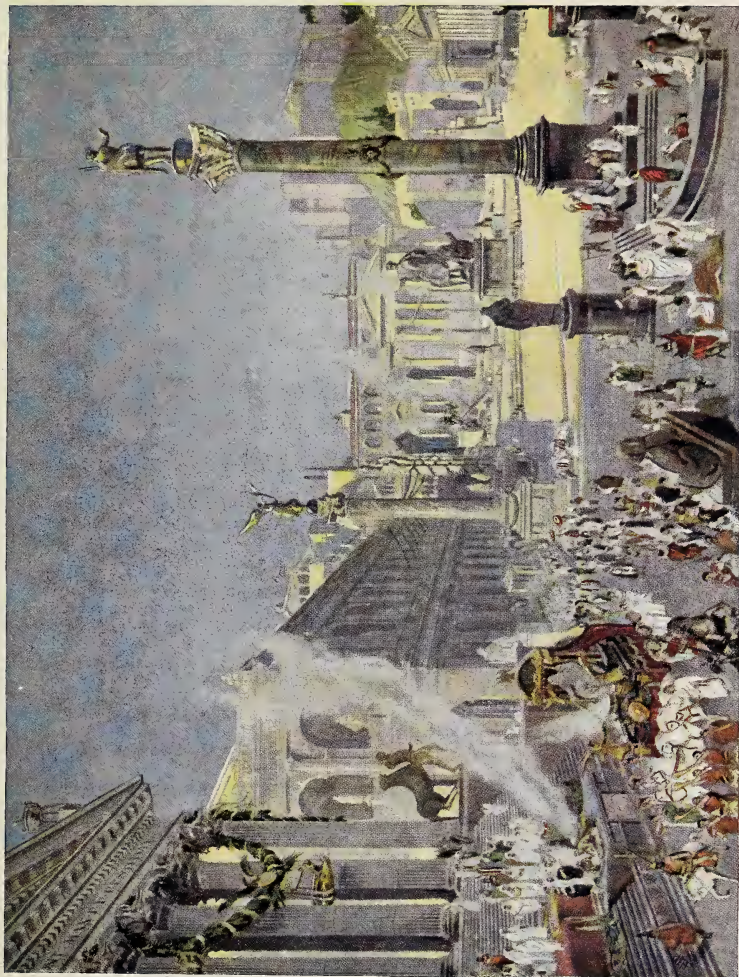
great temple to Jove, the chief of the Roman gods. When Rome was the richest and most powerful city of the world, the hill of the Capitol, as it is called, was covered with temples.

11. On the other side of the hill we see, spread out before us in the valley, the remains of the old, old city of Rome. It is a wonderful sight, and men travel from the ends of the earth to see it.

2. A WALK IN ROME.—II.

1. Before we look closely at the old city, let us glance at the hill on our right front. We see that it is covered with pine trees and gardens and the ruins of what were once streets, temples, and palaces. We are looking at the Palatine Hill, which may be called the "cradle of Rome;" for on it, more than two thousand six hundred years ago, the first buildings of the city were set up.

2. As the city grew, streets and houses were built in the valley. At first the valley was a market-place, or Forum, but in the course of time it became the finest part of the city. It



The Forum as it was.

was then crowded with palaces, temples, statues, and shops. The Forum was the heart of Rome in the days of old.

3. To our right we see eight noble columns, which are all that are left of a temple in which the money of the city was kept. To our left we see a great arch covered with carvings. Close to this arch there were a number of pulpits shaped like the bows of ships. From these pulpits men spoke to the people.

4. Now let us go into the Forum and walk on the very stones which Romans trod in the days when Rome was the proudest and richest city on earth. Here, on our right, stood a great court of law. On the stone pavement you may still see the rings which the Roman boys made for their games of marbles two thousand years ago.

5. We walk along what is called the Sacred Way. On our left is the building in which the lawgivers of old Rome used to meet, and on one side of it is the street in which the book-sellers had their shops.

6. At the end of this street there was a little temple to the god Janus, who was shown with

two faces, the one looking towards the east and the other towards the west. In time of war the doors of this temple were thrown open; in time of peace they were kept closed.

7. On the other side of the Sacred Way we see the three most beautiful columns in all Rome. They are part of a temple to two gods, one of whom was famous as a horseman, the other as a boxer.



JANUS.

8. Beyond this temple is the House of the Virgins, who tended the sacred flame that always burned on the altar of the Goddess of the Home. These virgins were held in great honour; but if they broke their vows they were buried alive.

9. I have no time to tell you of the many other temples and palaces and arches and statues in the Forum. One might spend a lifetime in it without knowing all about it.

10. We leave the Forum by an arch named after Titus, the Roman emperor who took Jerusalem from the Jews. Within the arch we see carvings showing the table of the shewbread



The Passing of the Vestal Virgins.

(From the picture by Henri P. Motte.)

[The Vestal Virgins were priestesses who tended the sacred flame that always burned on the altar of the Goddess of the Home. They were held in great honour, and if they chanced to meet a man who was about to be punished they could set him free. In the above picture two Vestal Virgins are seen driving in a chariot drawn by milk-white horses, and a man is begging them to pardon a wrongdoer on the way to execution.]

and the seven-branched candlestick which he brought to Rome from the temple at Jerusalem.

11. We now go down a short road, and on our right see a fine arch which was set up in honour of the first Roman emperor who became a Christian. Right in front of us is the great circus, which in days of old could seat eighty thousand people. Not half of the great building now remains, but enough is left to show us how vast it must have been before it fell into ruin.

12. The Romans of old flocked to this circus to see shows of all kinds. Sometimes they saw men fighting to the death, sometimes they saw fierce wild beasts struggling with each other, and sometimes they saw Christians torn to pieces by hungry lions.

13. Here we must end our walk through old Rome. We have seen only a small part of it, but we now know that it must have been a glorious city in the days when Rome was "Mistress of the World."

3. THE STORY OF ROMULUS AND REMUS.

1. Do you remember the wolves that we saw in cages by the side of the road leading up to the hill of the Capitol? Let me now tell you why the Romans of to-day keep wolves in their city.

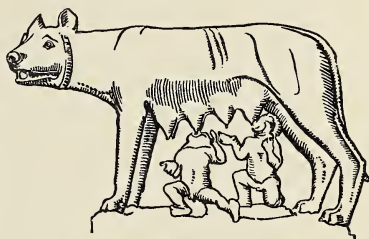
2. The story which I am going to tell you is not true, but the Romans of old thought that it was. They were so proud of their city that they liked to think that it was begun by the sons of gods.

3. Once upon a time there were two brothers who ruled over a city named Alba, about twenty miles to the east of Rome. The younger brother wished to rule by himself, so he drove his elder brother from the throne. When this elder brother fled, he left behind him twin baby boys. They were said to be the sons of his daughter, and of Mars, the god of war. Their names were Romulus and Remus.

4. The wicked brother was afraid that when the boys grew up they would kill him, because he had driven their grandfather from the throne. To save himself, he had the babes thrown into

the river Tiber. Strange to say, they did not drown, but were washed up at the foot of the Palatine Hill. The poor little fellows would have died but for a she-wolf, which took pity on them and nursed them.

5. One day a shepherd passed by and saw the wolf nursing the children. He was a kind-hearted

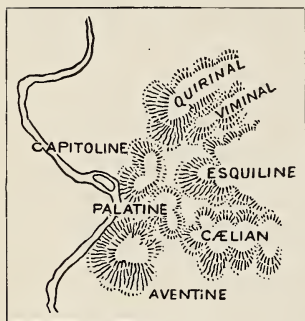


STATUE OF THE WOLF IN ROME.

man, and he took the two boys to his home and brought them up as his own. For many years they lived with him. When, however, they were young men, they found out that they were not his sons, but princes. Then they set off to the city of their birth, where they slew the wicked king, and seated their grandfather on his throne once more.

6. The brothers now said that they would build a city near the place where the wolf had nursed them. They wished to build the city on a hill, and as there were seven hills close by, they had plenty of choice. They could not agree upon a hill, so they looked about for a sign to guide them.

7. Romulus climbed the Palatine Hill to look for a sign, while Remus went up another hill. From the top of his hill Remus saw six of the fierce birds of prey known as vultures. He went to his brother and told him of the sign which he had seen. To his surprise Romulus told him that he had seen *twelve* vultures. Then Remus had to agree that the new city should be built on the Palatine Hill.



8. Because they had seen vultures, the brothers thought that the men of their city would become fierce and warlike. This proved to be true. In later times the Romans were the most warlike people on earth. They preyed on

many lands and dug their talons deep into the greater part of the then known world.

9. Romulus now began to plan out the new city. With a bullock and a heifer he drove a furrow round the hill to show where the walls were to stand. Then he began to build a wall.

10. Have you ever heard the saying, "Rome was not built in a day"? It was many a long

day before the glorious city which you have seen was built. At first there were only a few thatched huts, and the wall was only a few feet high.

11. Remus was angry because the new city had not been built on his hill. When he saw the mud wall which Romulus was building, he made fun of it, and in scorn jumped over it. Romulus was so angry that he slew his brother and cried, "So perish every one who may try to leap over this wall!"

12. Romulus had now begun his city, but he had few men in it. He said that all comers would be welcome; so men who were wandering about the country without homes, and those who had broken out of prison or had been driven out of their own cities flocked to him. Soon the new city had hundreds of huts and a large number of men.

13. Romulus called the new city Rome, after his own name, and became its first king.

4. HOW THE ROMANS WON THEIR WIVES.

1. You must not suppose that the stories which you have read about the beginning of Rome are true. It is very likely, however, that men from Alba built their huts on the Palatine Hill, and also a fort on the hill of the Capitol. These Latins, as they are called, greatly feared the Tuscans, who lived in the country to the north of the Tiber. They built the fort and the village in order to have an outpost against their foes.

2. In the course of time this village grew to be a city. It then joined with other Latin cities, and in this way was able to hold its own against its enemies.

3. Now let us return to the old stories which were told in later times about the beginnings of Rome. You will remember that Romulus had many men in his city, but no women. The men of Rome were thieves and robbers, and the women who lived in the country round about would not marry them. The Romans had to win their wives by means of a trick.

4. One day Romulus said that great sports would be held in Rome in honour of the god of the sea. The Sabines, who lived in villages and towns not far away, were asked to come to these sports. A great crowd of Sabines, men and women and girls, flocked into the city.

5. In the midst of the games the young Romans suddenly rushed into the crowd, and each man carried off a girl to be his wife. The parents were, of course, very angry. They went home and at once made ready to attack the city of thieves and robbers and set free their daughters.

6. The Sabines tried hard to capture the fort on the hill of the Capitol; but the Romans beat them off time after time. At last the daughter of a Roman general said that she would open the gate of the fort if the Sabines would give her "what they wore on their left arms." She wished to have as her reward some of the rings and bracelets which the Sabines wore.



SABINE WOMEN STOPPING THE FIGHT.

7. In the darkness of night, when all was still, she opened the gate of the fort, and the Sabines rushed in. As they passed through the gate they crushed her to death with their heavy shields. They had given her "what they wore on their left arms."

8. The Sabines had now won the fort, and the next day a fierce battle took place in the valley at the foot of the hill of the Capitol. Suddenly the women who had been stolen from their parents, and who were now the wives of the Romans, rushed into the fray and begged their kinsmen to make peace with their husbands.

9. Though their husbands had won them by force, they had now come to love them, and they could not bear to see their husbands and their fathers and brothers fighting with each other. So peace was made, and the Romans and the Sabines joined together, and both peoples lived in the city. Rome had now two kings—a Roman king and a Sabine king.

10. After a time the Sabine king died, and Romulus again became the only king of Rome. He divided the people into nobles and commons,



The Three Noble Young Brothers.

(After the picture by J. L. David.)

[This picture shows you the three young nobles who were chosen to fight for Rome against Alba. You see them vowing to do or die for the honour of their city. Their father is giving them their swords. See p. 25.]

and chose one hundred of the old wise men, or "fathers," to help him to make good laws.

11. Romulus was king for thirty-seven years, and he ruled his people wisely and well. One day, so the old story tells us, there was a great thunderstorm. When it was over Romulus could nowhere be seen. The gods had taken him to themselves. Ever afterwards the Romans worshipped Romulus as a god.

5. HOW THE ROMANS FOUGHT THE ALBANS.

1. The next king of Rome was a very wise and pious man. He loved peace, and during his reign the doors of the temple of Janus were never opened. While he lived the Romans were happy, and year by year they grew richer and more powerful.

2. The king who followed him was a very different kind of man. He loved war, and before long he fell out with the men of the city from which Romulus and Remus came. The name of this city was Alba, and it stood, you will remember, about twenty miles to the east of Rome.

3. The Roman army and the Alban army marched out and faced each other, but before the battle began the king of Alba sent this message to the king of Rome: "Why should many men die when a few can settle our quarrel? Choose three men to fight for Rome, and I will choose three men to fight for Alba. If the Romans win, Rome shall rule Alba. If the Albans win, Alba shall rule Rome."

4. The king of Rome agreed, and chose three noble young brothers to do battle for Rome. The king of Alba chose three brave cousins to fight for him. All these young men were friends, and one of the Albans was soon to marry a sister of the Roman brothers. Nevertheless each of them was ready to do and die for the honour of his city.

5. The fight now began. Soon two of the Romans lay dead on the field. None of the Albans had fallen, though they were all wounded. The men of Alba cheered loudly,



THE CITY OF ALBA.

and felt sure that by the end of the day Alba would rule Rome.

6. One Roman had now to fight with three Albans. Suddenly he turned and fled. The men of Rome could scarcely believe their eyes. They were very angry with him, and called him "Coward;" but a few moments later they saw their mistake. The young Roman was not running away in fear. He was trying to divide the Albans so that he could fall on them one by one.

7. When the Roman ran away the Albans followed him, but they could not run quickly because of their wounds. The one who was least wounded ran ahead of the others, and then suddenly the Roman turned on him and slew him. Again he tried the same trick. Before long the two Albans were a long way apart. In a short time both were lying dead on the ground.

8. Cannot you imagine the roar of cheers that went up from the Romans? They gathered round the young hero and gave him great praise. Then they led him with great honour to the city.

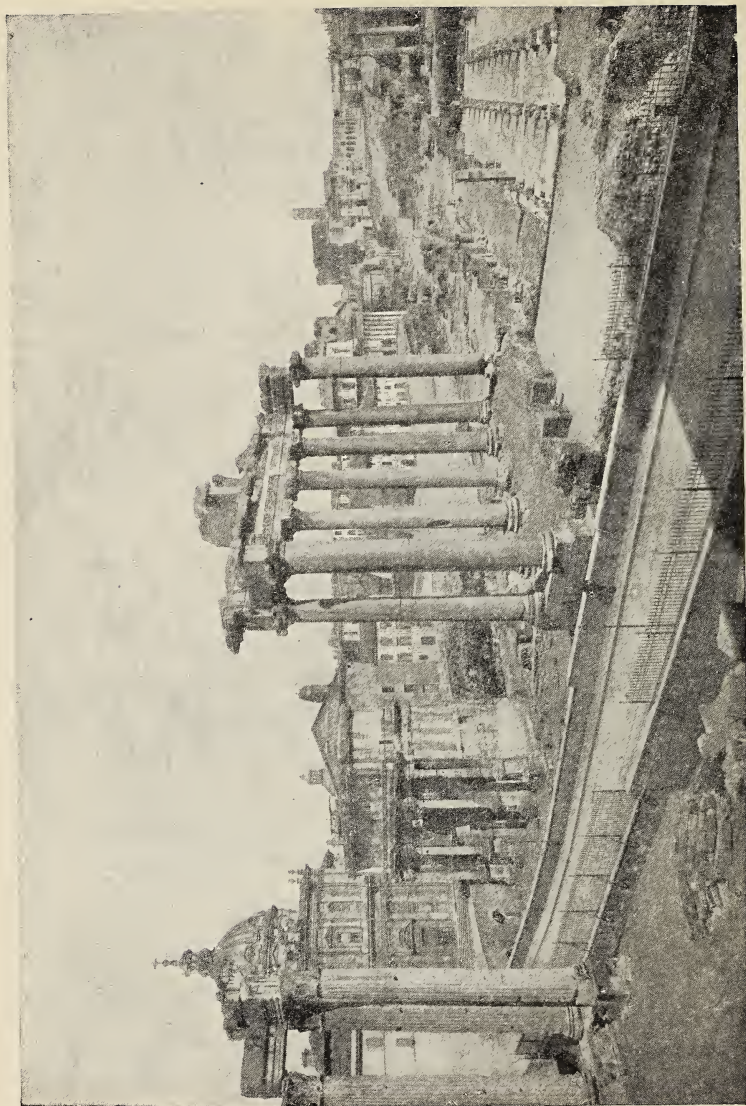
9. He marched proudly through the gates, laden with the swords and shields of the men

whom he had slain. Over his arm he carried a cloak, which he had taken from the body of the Alban who was to have married his sister. She, poor girl, had made the cloak, and had given it to her lover.

10. When she saw her brother carrying the cloak, she knew that her lover was dead. She rushed towards him with the tears streaming down her cheeks, and in her bitter sorrow called him many hard names. This made the young man very angry. He drew his sword and struck her dead, saying, "Thus perish any Roman woman who weeps for a foe!"

11. The Romans were shocked at this wicked deed. They seized the young man and took him to the king, who ordered the judges to try him. Very sorrowfully the judges said that he must die. When he heard this he cried, "I will be judged by the people. Let them say what my fate shall be."

12. The people were called together, and the young man and his father stood before them. The old man told the people that his son had done right in slaying his sister because she had wept for an enemy of Rome. "Two of my sons



THE FORUM AS IT IS.

lie dead on the field," cried the old man, "and my third son has saved your city. Are you going to slay him?"

13. The people pitied the old man, and they could not help being proud of his son, even though he had murdered his sister. So they cried aloud, "Set him free. We forgive him because he has won great glory for Rome."



14. Rome now ruled Alba, and soon afterwards the Albans joined the Romans and lived with them in the city, just as the Sabines had done in the days of Romulus. The next king of Rome conquered other Latin cities, and brought many of their people to dwell in Rome. In this way Rome grew greater and more powerful year by year.

6. THE ROMAN EAGLE.

1. On the next page there is a picture of the standard which was carried in front of Roman soldiers. You see that on the top of it there

is an eagle with its wings outspread. Let me tell you how the "king of birds" came to be placed on the Roman standards.

2. Some years after the Albans joined the Romans, a rich Tuscan and his wife left their native land, and drove in a chariot towards Rome. The man's name was Tarquin, and his wife was called Tanaquil.

3. As they drew near to Rome an eagle swooped from the sky. It seized Tarquin's cap, carried it high into the air, and then placed it on his head again. Tanaquil, who knew the meaning of signs and wonders, told her husband that this meant that the gods were going to make him king of Rome.

4. Tarquin was given a place amongst the Roman nobles. He was rich and brave, and soon King Ancus became so fond of him that he set aside his own sons, and asked the people to make Tarquin their king when he should be taken from them. The people agreed, and when Ancus died Tarquin became king.

5. Tarquin now ordered a new



standard to be made. On it he placed a figure of the eagle which had foretold what had now come to pass.

6. Some years later Tarquin led the Romans against his native land. He forced the Tuscans to yield to him, and to give him rich gifts, such as a golden crown, an ivory chair, a purple robe, and an axe tied to a bundle of rods. These things afterwards became signs of the king's power in Rome.

7. When the king went forth from his palace twelve men walked before him, and each of them carried on his shoulder a bundle of rods in the middle of which was an axe. The rods showed that the king had power to flog law-breakers, and the axe that he had the right to cut off the heads of those who had done very wicked deeds.

8. Tarquin not only made Rome powerful in war, but he did much to make the city a fine and healthy place to live in. He set up many grand buildings, and ordered a great drain to be made. This drain



may still be seen. So well was it built that there is scarcely a stone out of place even now.

9. Now let me tell you how Tarquin chose the king who was to follow him on the throne. A baby boy named Servius Tullius was born in his palace. The child's mother was the slave of Queen Tanaquil. One day, as the baby lay in its cradle, flames were seen playing about its head. Tanaquil saw the flames, and said that the boy was meant to be a very great man.

10. Tarquin treated Servius as his own son, and when he grew to be a man, married him to his daughter. The sons of King Ancus feared that Tarquin would ask the people to choose Servius as their next king, and that they would again be robbed of their rights.

11. To prevent this, they hired men to kill Tarquin. The king was stabbed to death, but Tanaquil hid the body, and said that he was only wounded. She also said that Tarquin wished Servius to reign for him until he was better.

12. The people agreed to let Servius take his father-in-law's place for a time. He ruled so well that when at last the people learned that

Tarquin was really dead, he had won their goodwill, and they were quite willing that he should be their king.

7. HOW BRUTUS KISSED HIS MOTHER.

1. I need not tell you much about the reign of Servius. He was, you will remember, the son of a bondwoman, and for this reason the commons were glad to let him rule over them. He reigned many years, and was very good to them. This angered the nobles, and when he was an old man they made a plot to kill him.

2. He was murdered by a wicked noble who had married his daughter. The name of this noble was also Tarquin, and he became the last King of Rome. He had gained his throne by bloodshed, and his reign was full of wickedness.

3. Let me tell you a little story to show how cruel he was. His son Sextus, who was as bad a man as his father, said that Tarquin had ill-used him, and he ran away to a Latin city not



COMMONS OF ROME.

far from Alba. He showed his back to the people of the town, and they saw what they thought to be the marks of the rods with which his father had beaten him. They were sorry for him and treated him kindly. All the time he was tricking them and trying to capture their city for Rome.

4. One day he sent a man to the king, his father, to ask him how he could best seize the city. Tarquin made no reply, but took the man into his garden. Then, walking to and fro, he cut off the heads of the tallest poppies with his stick. By this he meant that his son was to slay the chief men in the Latin town. Sextus did so, and when the leaders of the people had fallen, the city was given up to the Romans.

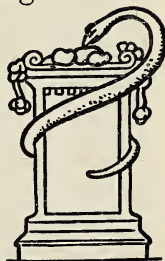
5. Now at this time there was a young Roman noble who was known by his friends as Brutus. He was a brave and clever man, but he seemed to be silly and stupid. For this reason he was nicknamed Brutus.

6. Perhaps you wonder why Brutus pretended to be a foolish fellow. Tarquin hated him and all his family. He had already put to death his father and brother, and he would have killed

Brutus too, had not the young noble made himself out to be stupid and harmless.

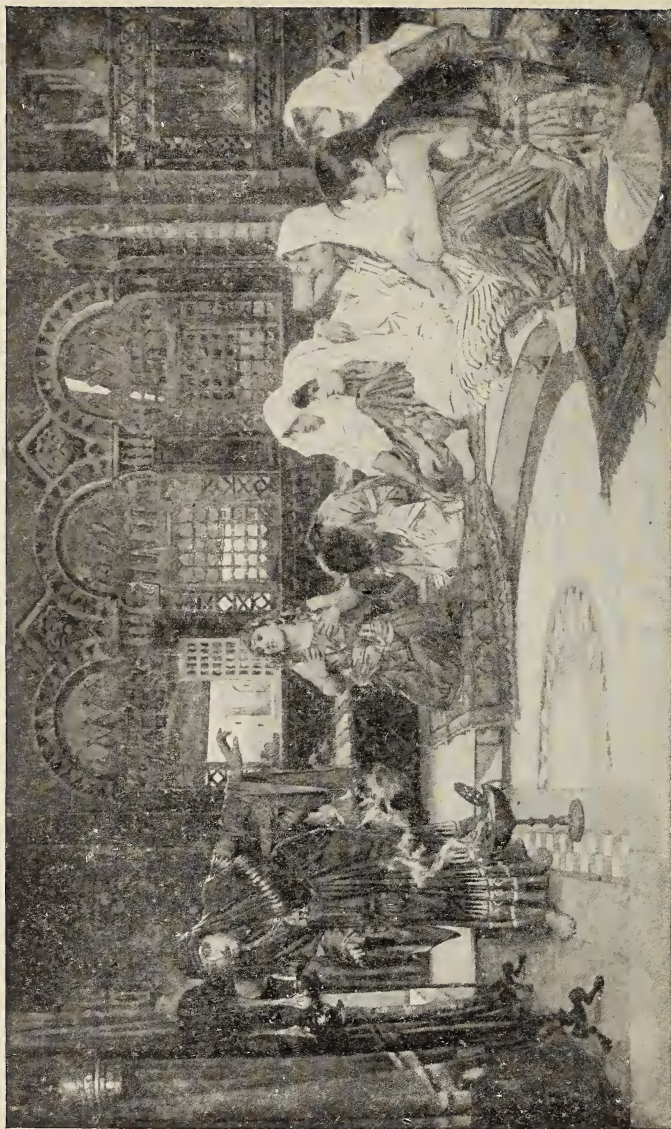
7. Brutus was a great lover of his country, and he had made up his mind that he would drive Tarquin and his sons from Rome. He dared not let Tarquin know what he meant to do, and he feared to show himself as he really was. While he was pretending to be silly, he was making his plans to overthrow the king.

8. Tarquin thought a great deal of signs and wonders. One day a serpent ate his sacrifice as it lay on the altar. This troubled him very much, so he sent his two sons and Brutus to a town in Greece where there was a temple to the Sun God. In this temple there was a woman who was ready to explain, in return for presents, what signs and wonders meant.



9. The king's sons brought rich gifts to the woman, but Brutus only gave her a staff. The princes thought that this was just another piece of foolishness on the part of Brutus. They did not know that the staff was hollow and that it was filled with gold.

10. The king's sons gave their gifts to her,



IN THE TEMPLE OF THE SUN GOD.
(From the painting by J. W. Waterhouse, R.A., in the National Gallery.)

and then asked her which of them would be king when Tarquin died. She replied, "The one who first kisses his mother." At once they went back to Italy and rode fast to Rome, where their mother lived.

11. Brutus, however, was too clever for them. As soon as he landed in Italy he pretended to stumble, and fell to the ground. Before he rose he kissed the earth, which the Romans said was the mother of all living things. By kissing "Mother Earth" in this way Brutus believed that he would become ruler of Rome.

8. THE STORY OF BRUTUS.

1. By this time Tarquin and his son Sextus were much hated by the Romans. When Sextus did a deed of great shame, Brutus thought the time had come to drive the Tarquins out of Rome.

2. He now showed himself as he really was, and called upon the people to overthrow the cruel king and his wicked son. They flocked to Brutus, and soon the Tarquins saw that they

must fly for their lives. They did so, and fled to a Tuscan town.

3. The Romans now said that they would have no more kings, but that every year they would choose two men to rule over them. These men were to be called consuls. The first man to be chosen as consul was Brutus.

4. The Romans were now made to vow that they would be faithful to their consuls, and that they would never try to set up another king. Any man who broke his vow was to be put to death.

5. One day as Brutus was sitting on the judgment seat two men were brought before him for plotting to bring back Tarquin and his sons. To his horror, Brutus saw that they were his own sons. He loved his children, but he loved his country best of all. He did not flinch from doing his duty, but ordered his sons to be put to death as traitors.

6. Meanwhile, what was Tarquin doing? He went to and fro amongst the Tuscan towns and stirred up the people, who marched with him to fight the Romans. Brutus led out an army to meet him. As soon as Tarquin's son saw Brutus

he rushed at him, and they fought in front of their armies. Each of them thrust his spear through the other, and both lay dead on the field.

7. Then the Romans and the Tuscans began to fight, and all day long the battle went on. When night came the two armies drew apart, and waited for the morning light to begin the battle again.

8. In the stillness of night a loud voice was heard saying that the Romans had beaten the Tuscans, for the Tuscans had lost one man more than the Romans. When the Tuscans heard this they fled in dismay.

9. For a whole year the Romans mourned for Brutus. He had driven away their wicked king, and had fallen on the battlefield while trying to prevent him from ruling over them again. The name of Brutus was dear to them, not only because he had saved them from a cruel king, but because he was so just that he put his own sons to death when they broke the law.

10. Perhaps the stories which I have told you about Brutus are not all true.



A ROMAN CONSUL.

No doubt, however, there was at this time a strong, stern man in Rome who drove out a wicked king, and gave the people the right to choose two rulers every year to govern their city.

9. HOW HORATIUS KEPT THE BRIDGE.

1. I have told you how the Tuscans fled from the field of battle. You must not suppose that they had given up all hope of setting Tarquin once more on the throne of Rome. Soon after the death of Brutus they marched a great army towards the city, and would have forced their way into it but for the great bravery of three men. Let me tell you their story.

2. When the Romans knew that the Tuscans were marching against them they were in great fear. For two days and nights the people who lived in the villages outside the walls came flocking in, driving their cattle and sheep before them. Old folks on crutches, women with their babies, sick men on litters, and brown-faced tillers of the soil all came into the city for safety.

3. Watchers on the hill of the Capitol looked

westward, and saw the flames of burning villages lighting up the midnight sky. The "fathers" of Rome sat night and day planning how they might save the city. When they knew that the foe had taken the fort on the western side of the Tiber, they saw that the bridge across the river must be broken down or all would be lost.

4. Nearer and nearer came the Tuscan army. The watchers on the hill could see the red cloud of dust raised by the feet of men and horses, and hear afar off the sound of war-trumpets. Soon they saw the glint of helmets and spears, and then the banners of the twelve cities of Tuscany. They also saw the king in an ivory chariot, and near to him Sextus, the false son of Tarquin.

5. "The Consul's brow was sad,
And the Consul's speech was low,
And darkly looked he at the wall,
And darkly at the foe.
'Their van will be upon us
Before the bridge goes down ;
And if they once may win the bridge,
What hope to save the town ?'



Brutus condemning his Sons to Death. (See p. 38.)
(After the picture by G. Lelhière in the Louvre.)

6. "Then out spake brave Horatius,
The captain of the gate :

'To every man upon this earth
Death cometh, soon or late ;
And how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers,
And the temples of his gods !

7. "Hew down the bridge, Sir Consul,
With all the speed ye may ;
I, with two more to help me,
Will hold the foe in play.
In yon strait path a thousand
May well be stopped by three ;
Now, who will stand on either hand,
And keep the bridge with me ?'"

8. Two Romans sprang forward
at the call of brave Horatius, and
while men were busy breaking down
the bridge, they took their stand at
the bridge head on the western
bank and made ready to fight a
whole army. Three Tuscan chiefs

(2,101)

3



dashed at them, but the Romans beat them to the ground.

9. Then a giant rushed against Horatius and struck at him with his broadsword. Horatius turned the blow aside with his shield, but he was wounded in the thigh. He reeled, and for a moment leaned on the shoulder of his left-hand comrade. Then he sprang at the Tuscan like a wild cat, and laid him low.

10. The Tuscans fell back when they saw their champion fall, and none of them dared come on. Meanwhile the bridge was falling, and the work of the gallant three was done. "Come back, come back!" shouted the "fathers," and two of them rushed across the falling bridge into safety.

11. When they looked back and saw that Horatius was left alone on the farther side of the river they wished to cross once more. At this moment, however, the bridge fell with a crash like thunder, and they could not return to help their comrade.

12. "Alone stood brave Horatius,
But constant still in mind ;

Thrice thirty thousand foes before,
And the broad flood behind.
'Down with him!' cried false Sextus,
With a smile on his pale face.
'Now yield thee,' cried the Tuscan king,
'Now yield thee to our grace.'"

13. But Horatius would not yield. He prayed to Father Tiber to help him, and then, weighed down by his armour, plunged into the river. The stream ran fast, and he was weak with loss of blood and hard fighting, but he struggled on, and in a few minutes stood on dry ground beneath the walls of Rome.

14. The Romans shouted and clapped their hands when they saw that he was safe. They carried him into the city, and gave him great praise and rich gifts. A statue was set up to him, and for ages to come

"With weeping and with laughter
Still was the story told,
How well Horatius kept the
bridge
In the brave days of old."



10. HOW THE TWIN BROTHERS FOUGHT FOR ROME.

1. The Tuscans now laid siege to Rome. They camped round the walls and kept a careful watch, so that no food could be taken into the city. They knew that before long all the food in Rome would be eaten up, and that then the Romans would be forced to yield.

2. Now there was a very brave young Roman in the city named Mucius. He was ready to give his life for Rome, and day by day he sat thinking of a plan by which he might strike a blow at the foe.

3. One dark night he stole out of the city and made his way to the Tuscan camp. He could speak the Tuscan tongue like a Tuscan, so the guards of the camp thought that he was one of themselves. They let him enter the camp and make his way to the tent of their king.

4. He peeped into the tent and saw a man whom he thought to be the Tuscan king. He sprang up, rushed into the tent, and stabbed the man to the heart. Hearing his cry, the guards ran to the tent and seized Mucius. Then

he saw that he had not killed the king, but one of his nobles.

5. Mucius was led before the king, who said that he would have him killed if he did not give up the names of those who had sent him to do the deed. Mucius said that he did not fear death, and to prove it he thrust his right hand into a fire that was burning in the tent. He held his hand in the flames until it was burned to a cinder.



6. The king was astonished at the courage of the young man, and he began to think that if all the Romans were as brave as Mucius, he would never be able to overcome them. He was a noble-minded man, and he was so pleased with the young hero that he set him free. Then Mucius told him that three hundred young Romans had sworn to kill him.

7. The king felt sure that they would be as good as their word, so he made peace with Rome, and soon afterwards marched back to his own

land. You may be sure that the Romans were very proud of Mucius. They gave him great praise, and nicknamed him "The Left-handed," because the right hand which he had burned in the fire was now useless.

8. In our second lesson, when we walked in the Forum, I showed you the three beautiful columns of a temple to the twin gods, one of whom was famous as a horseman, and the other as a boxer. Now let me tell you how this temple came to be set up.

9. After the Tuscans marched away from Rome, Tarquin got some of the Latin cities to help him, and a great battle was fought near a lake. At first the Romans made no headway, and it seemed that they would be beaten. At this moment the Roman general vowed that he would build a temple to the twin gods if they would come to his aid.

10. Suddenly two tall, fair princes were seen to spur into the fight. Their armour was as white as snow, and they rode milk-white steeds. They charged with the Romans, and when the Latins saw them they were filled with fear. They broke and fled, and the Romans slew so

many of them that the waters of the lake were red with blood.

11. That night two strange horsemen rode into the Forum, and sprang from their steeds before the door of the Temple to the Goddess of the Home. They washed the blood and foam from their horses at a fountain, and when they had done so



“like a blast, away they passed,
And no man saw them more.”

12. The “fathers” who had seen the strange horsemen come and go trembled at the sight, and wondered what it meant. Then the Chief Priest cried out, “The gods have fought for Rome to-day. These horsemen are the Twin Brothers, who have come to tell us that Rome has won a great victory.”

13. Next day the Romans returned to the city laden with spoil, and the general gave orders that a temple should be built to the

Twin Brothers. A law was made that every year, as the day of the battle came round, a great feast should be held, and the temple should be hung with garlands.

II. HOW THE COMMONS BECAME MASTERS OF ROME.

1. I have told you how the Romans, whether high or low or rich or poor, stood firmly together against their foes. Now you are to learn how they began to quarrel, and by their quarrels nearly brought about the ruin of the city.

2. You know that the Romans were divided into nobles and commons. The nobles were those whose forefathers had settled in Rome in the days of the early kings. They were very rich and proud, and they thought that they, and they alone, ought to be rulers of the city.

3. The commons were, as a rule, poor people. They were not allowed to have any rights, and they were forced to serve in the army without pay. If they could not find the money to pay their debts they were sold as slaves. Their lot was very hard indeed.

4. At last the commons could bear their hardships no longer. They rose in a body and said: "Let the nobles have Rome. We will march out and build a new city for ourselves. Then we shall be free from their harshness and greed."

5. So with their wives and families and all their belongings they left Rome, and on the Sacred Mount, three miles away, began to build a city for themselves.

6. When the nobles saw the commons leaving Rome they were much alarmed. They knew that if the commons did not return they would have no one to make the things which they needed, and to do the hard, rough work of the city. Without the working people they were helpless.

7. A wise old noble went to talk with them. In order to show them that all classes in the city must live and work together, he told them this fable: "Once upon a time the head, the eyes, the ears, the nose, the arms and legs, and other parts of the body quarrelled with the stomach.



8. "They said that while the head thought, the eyes saw, the ears heard, the hands worked, the feet walked, the tongue tasted, and the nose smelled, the stomach did nothing at all. It lay idle in the midst of the body, eating up the food. For the future they would have nothing to do with the stomach.

9. "To this the stomach replied, 'It is true that the food on which you live comes to me first, but I am only the storehouse. I do not keep it for myself, but send it on through the rivers of the blood to you all: to the heart, to the brain, to the limbs, to the eyes, and to all other parts of the body. If I were to keep it for myself, you would all wither and die. I do my work, and you do yours, and thus the body, as a whole, is kept strong and healthy.'"

10. I think you understand what the old noble meant to teach the commons by this fable. He meant to show them that the nobles were like the stomach, and that the commons were like the members of the body. Though the good things went to the nobles at first, they passed them on to the commons in return for the work which the commons did. All classes of

men in the city must work together, or the State would wither and die.

11. The commons at last understood this, and they said that they would come back to Rome if two of their number were chosen to stand up for their rights, and to prevent the nobles from treating them unfairly. The nobles agreed, and two tribunes, as they were called, were chosen from the people.

12. These men were held sacred, and their houses were open day and night, so that any of the commons who were badly treated could go to them and have their wrongs righted. The tribunes could forbid the nobles to make laws which were unjust to the commons.

13. Laws were now made giving the commons many rights which they had never had before. The nobles, however, still tried to hold on to their power, and this gave rise to many quarrels. It was not until the people again made ready to leave the city that the nobles at last gave way. Then the chief power in Rome fell into the hands of the commons.



A TRIBUNE.

12. THE STORY OF CINCINNATUS.

1. The quarrels of the nobles and commons made Rome weak, and then the men of other cities began to attack her. The Romans had to fight war after war, and sometimes they were in very great danger indeed.

2. One day news reached the city that a war-like people dwelling in the mountains had shut up the Roman army in a deep valley from which it could not escape. At this time there was no general in Rome who was fit to lead the Romans against their foes.

3. There was, however, a farmer named Cincinnatus, whom all men thought well of, because he was a strong, quiet man and a great lover of his country. The Romans sent to him and begged him to come to help them in their great need.

4. The messengers found Cincinnatus ploughing with a yoke of oxen on his little farm. He heard what they had to say, and then told them that he was ready to lay down his life for Rome. He left the plough and went to the city, where he called the Romans together.

5. He bade each man cut twelve wooden stakes and march with them towards the foe. That very night his men quietly crept right round the enemy. They dug a ditch all round them, and then thrust their stakes into the ground, so as to shut up their foes within a strong fence.

6. Next morning the enemy found themselves hemmed in, and were forced to yield. They had to give up their arms, and, as a sign that they were beaten, were made to pass with bowed heads under a spear resting on two other spears fixed upright in the ground. This was called passing "under the yoke."

7. When Cincinnatus returned to Rome the people made much of him. They gave him a golden crown, and wished him to remain with them as their ruler, but he would not do so. Now that he had saved his beloved city, he gave up his post and went back to the plough again, quite content to live quietly on his farm.

8. About fifty-five years later the Romans



laid siege to a very large and powerful Tuscan city, which held out for ten years. Camillus, who was the Roman general, dug a long tunnel under the walls of the city, and in this way was able to enter it and capture it.

9. The Romans were greatly pleased when they heard the news, and when Camillus returned home they gave him what is called a *triumph*.^{*} He was dressed in the purple and gold robe worn by the statue of Jove, and on his head was placed a wreath of bay. He carried a branch of bay in his right hand and, seated in a chariot drawn by four white horses, was driven along the Sacred Way to the Capitol.

10. A slave behind him held the golden crown of Jove above his head, and at his knee stood his youngest child, while his grown-up sons rode behind him. In front of him went men blowing trumpets, soldiers carrying the spoils of war, white bulls, captives in chains, and priests.

11. Stands were set up in the streets, and were filled with men, women, and children, who loudly cheered him as he passed. As they did so, the

^{*} See picture on page 59.

slave who was holding the crown above his head said to him, "Remember that you are but a man." In this way, amidst joyful shouts, clapping, and music, he was driven to the temple of Jove, where the white bulls were sacrificed. The day ended with a great feast.

12. Thus Camillus returned to Rome. All men did him honour and gave him praise, but when he ordered his soldiers to give up part of their booty as an offering to the gods, they turned on him in anger. They said that he had taken the best of the spoil for himself.

13. This was not true, but the soldiers were so angry that Camillus was forced to leave Rome. He left the city more in sorrow than in anger. As he passed through the gates, he prayed that Rome might yet need his help. We shall see in the next lesson that his beloved city soon needed him.



13. GAULS AND ROMANS.

1. So far I have told you how the Romans fought with the peoples who lived round about them. Now you are to learn how they fought the people of a distant nation in the north.

2. Look at the map of Italy on page 6, and notice the Alps, the great chain of mountains which sweeps round the north of the country. To the north and west of these mountains, in what is now France, dwelt a people known as Gauls. They were banded together in tribes, and they belonged to the same race as the people who then lived in the British Islands.

3. The Gauls were tall, with long fair hair and blue eyes. They were frank and simple in their lives, but were easily made angry, and were then very fierce and bloodthirsty. War was their delight, and in battle they had no fear of death. They spoke little, but they loved to hear their bards singing of warlike deeds.

4. They lived in rude huts and slept upon beds of straw or leaves. Their lives were spent in looking after their cattle, tilling the ground; and fighting with other tribes. Their chiefs kept



A Triumph at Rome.

(From the painting by F. W. Topham, R.I., by permission of the Corporation of Leicester.)

large numbers of fighting men, and were always ready to wage war upon their neighbours.

5. Their priests were the Druids, who dwelt in the shades of the forests, and worshipped the oak. Sometimes they sacrificed men, women, and children to please their gods. The Druids were not only priests, but judges and doctors as well.

6. On the first day of each year the Druids called the people together. Then the chief Druid cut mistletoe with a golden knife from an oak-tree. The mistletoe was caught on a white cloth as it fell, and small pieces of it were given to the people, who hung them up in their houses as a charm. They believed that they would keep them free from evil and cure them of sickness. At Christmas time we still keep up this old custom.

7. In the early days of Rome, bands of Gauls swarmed across the Alps and settled in the rich plains of North Italy. In their new home they changed their way of living, but they were still fierce and warlike.

8. While the Romans were busy fighting with their neighbours, the Gauls were pushing south



DRUIDS AND GAULS.

and falling on the Tuscans. They seized the Tuscan towns, slew the people without mercy, and carried off their goods. Soon after Camillus was driven from his native city they marched towards Rome, and the Romans went out to meet them.

9. A great battle was fought, and the Romans were so badly beaten that few of them escaped. Nothing could now stay the march of the Gauls, and as they drew near to Rome the people fled for their lives.

10. Only a small band of young nobles and the old "fathers" were left in the city. The young nobles went into the fort on the hill of the Capitol, and said that they would hold it to the last man, while the "fathers" sat in their house waiting for death.

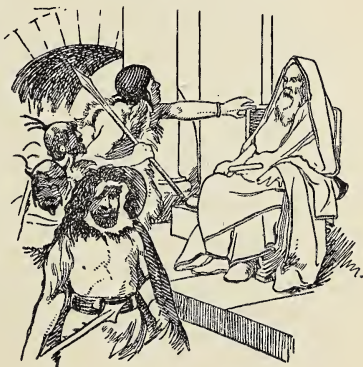
11. The Gauls rushed through the empty streets into the house of the "fathers," and there they saw the gray-headed old men sitting calmly in their robes on ivory chairs. For a moment they were amazed, and drew back. After a time a Gaul put out his hand and gently stroked the white beard of one of the "fathers." The old man was so angry that he struck the Gaul with his

staff. Then his comrades fell upon the "fathers," and slew every one of them.

12. For many months the Gauls tried to capture the fort on the hill of the Capitol, but in vain. They could not find a road up the steep rocks. One night, however, they saw a Roman soldier climb up to the fort. They watched him, and the next night they followed in his footsteps.

13. Without a sound they climbed up and up, helping each other to scale the rocks. The Roman guards were sleeping, and the foremost Gaul was just going to spring into the fort when the alarm was given, and the Romans came rushing to the wall. One of them flung the Gaul down the cliff, and the others beat off those who were following him. Rome was saved.*

14. How was the alarm given? You remember that birds showed Romulus the hill on which to build Rome, and that an eagle foretold that Tarquin was



* See picture on page 69.

to be king. The Romans believed that birds were the messengers of the gods, and so they kept in one of the temples inside the fort a flock of sacred geese.

15. It was these birds that gave the alarm. Suddenly, in the silence of night, they began to cackle and flap their wings. The priest heard them, and knew that there was danger. He woke up the Romans, who were just in time to drive off the enemy. So you see that Rome was saved by the cackling of geese.

14. HOW CAMILLUS RETURNED AND SAVED ROME.

1. At last the Gauls became weary, and many of them fell sick. Their own country was colder than the midlands of Italy, and they could not bear the heat of Rome. At last they said that they would leave the city if the Romans would give them a thousand pounds weight of gold.

2. The Romans were very weak, and they had but little food left, so they agreed to buy off the Gauls. They took gold from the temples, and the women gave up their bracelets, rings,

and necklaces. The Gauls set up scales, and began weighing the gold.

3. Before long the Roman general saw that the Gauls were using false weights. He grew very angry, and told the Gauls that they were dealing unfairly. At this the leader of the Gauls flung his sword upon the weights and said, "Woe to those who are beaten in battle!"

4. It now seemed as though the Gauls were going to begin fighting again. At this moment, Camillus marched into the city with an army which he had gathered together. He was just in time to hear what the chief of the Gauls said, and he made reply, "Rome is to be bought with iron, not with gold." By this he meant that those who would win Rome must do so with their swords.

5. Then he sounded his war-trumpet, and his men fell upon the Gauls. Before long the enemy was in flight, and not a man of them ever reached home to tell the tale. Thus Camillus, who had been driven from Rome, came back to save it.



6. The Romans had now time to see what damage the Gauls had done. Their homes and their temples had been burned down, and they began to think of leaving the city altogether and settling in an empty town not far away.

7. While they were talking over the matter, an officer shouted to his men, "Plant your flag here; this is the best place to stay in." In a moment the "fathers" cried out, "The gods have spoken; we obey. This is the best place to stay in." The people caught up the cry and shouted, "Rome for ever." So the Romans made up their minds not to leave Rome, and began to build their houses and temples anew.

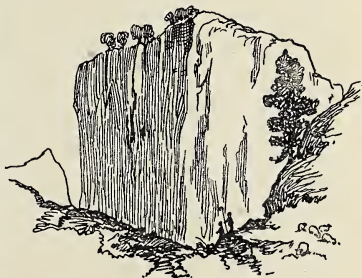
8. For a time the commons were very poor. The nobles again began to treat them badly, but a young hero took their part. His name was Marcus Manlius. He was the man who hurled the Gaul over the cliff on the night when the enemy nearly captured the fort on the hill of the Capitol.

9. One day Manlius saw a soldier being dragged off to prison because he had no money with which to pay a debt that he owed. At once Manlius paid the debt, and set the soldier

free. The commons saw that he was their friend, and they made him their leader.

10. The nobles were angry with Manlius for taking the part of the commons. They said that he was trying to make himself king, and brought him before the judges. When the judges asked what he had to say for himself, he showed them the scars of his many wounds to prove that he loved Rome.

11. In spite of all this they would not let him go free. He was taken to a steep rock on the hill of the Capitol, and there hurled to his death. All that he had done for Rome was forgotten, and his reward for serving her so well was a shameful death.



**15. "THE MOST PRECIOUS THING
IN ROME."**

1. Soon after the cruel death of Manlius a terrible sickness took place among the people. Many of them died, and amongst them was the

brave Camillus, who had freed the city from the Gauls.

2. Then the river Tiber overflowed its banks and flooded a great part of the city. Many houses were swept away, and men, women, and children were drowned in the spreading waters. Even to this day the Tiber overflows its banks and floods part of the city during winter.

3. When the trouble from the floods was over, the city was shaken by a most frightful earthquake. The ground was split open in the Forum, and a great hole appeared. Men who crept to its edge and looked down said that they could not see the bottom.

4. Most people thought that the ground would close up again in a few days, but weeks went by and the hole was still there. Cartloads of earth and stones were thrown into it, but it swallowed them up, and seemed just as deep as before.

5. The people were now greatly alarmed, because they feared that the gods had split open the ground to show that they were angry with the Romans. The priests made sacrifices to the gods, and said that the hole would never close



How Rome was saved by the Sacred Geese.

(From a photograph by Braun, Clément, et Cie, of the painting by H. P. Motte.)

up until "the most precious thing in Rome" was thrown into it. Some people thought that this meant gold and silver ; others said that it meant wheat, because bread which is made from wheat is the most precious thing that men can have.

6. While the "fathers" were talking over the matter, a young noble, named Marcus Curtius, came up to them and said, "The best riches of Rome are her brave men. There is nothing more precious than the brave heart and the sharp sword of a Roman."

7. Marcus Curtius was the bravest of the brave. He was, indeed, "the most precious thing in Rome," as all men knew. He now went to the temple and vowed that he would give his life for his city. Then he put on his shining armour and mounted his horse. With one farewell glance at the towers and temples and the blue sky, he rode straight to the edge of the great pit, and leaped in.

8. The people gathered round the huge hole and flung flowers into what was now the grave of the brave young noble. Soon afterwards, so the old story tells us, the ground closed up.

The Romans rejoiced to know that the gods were no longer angry with them, and they set up on the spot an altar to the young hero who had given his life for Rome. You may still see the place where the altar stood.

9. I shall tell you the story of the next hundred years in very few words. The Romans again fought with the tribes who lived round about them, and, one by one, they overcame them and ruled over them. The last of the tribes to give in were the Samnites, who lived in the mountains.

10. The Samnites had a famous captain, who drew the Roman army into a little plain almost shut in by high mountains. At each end of this plain there was a deep, narrow pass. When the Romans had all marched on to the plain, the Samnites suddenly blocked up the passes with men.

11. The Romans were trapped, and were forced to yield. Their arms were taken from them, and they had to go "under the yoke." The Roman leaders then made peace with the Samnites, who





Appius Claudius, the Blind Senator, speaking in the Senate.

(From the fresco by Maccari in the Senate House at Rome.)

[Appius Claudius fought hard for Rome against the Samnites. In his old age, and when quite blind, he made a wonderful speech in the Senate, and persuaded the "fathers" to refuse to make peace with Pyrrhus. See p. 77.]

gave them wagons for the wounded and food for the journey, and sent them back to Rome.

12. When the soldiers reached the city, the “fathers” were very angry with them, and said that there should be no peace. They sent the leaders of the army back to the Samnites, and began the war again. This was a very wrong thing to do; but the Romans did not always keep their word if they thought that they would gain by breaking it.

13. The war went on for another twenty-two years, at the end of which time the Samnites were badly beaten, and their country was taken away from them.

14. Now that the Samnites were overcome, Rome was mistress of all the midlands of Italy. She was now ready to push farther afield, and to begin to conquer distant nations. Four hundred years later she was “Mistress of the World.”

16. HOW THE ROMANS FOUGHT THE GREEKS.

1. Last year, when I told you the story of Greece, you learned that the Greeks set up cities in the island of Sicily and in the south of Italy. About two hundred and eighty years before the birth of our Lord, the Greeks in Italy quarrelled with the Romans, and this quarrel led to fighting. In your first book I told you the story very briefly. I shall now tell it you more fully.

2. Look at the map of Italy on page vi, and find the Greek city of Tarentum. You see that it stands on the northern coast of a gulf in the south-east of Italy. It was a beautiful town, in the midst of a rich country, and had many fine buildings like those of Athens. So rich were the people of the city that they spent most of their time in idleness.

3. Now, the Romans had agreed with the men of Tarentum that they would not send their ships of war into the gulf. One day, when the Greeks were sitting in the open air watching a play, they saw ten Roman ships sailing towards their harbour.

4. This sight made the Greeks very angry. They rose from their seats in a rage and rushed to the shore, where they went on board their ships and pushed out to sea. There was a short, sharp fight, and four of the Roman ships were sunk.

5. Soon afterwards the "fathers" sent several Romans to Tarentum to ask the Greeks to make amends for sinking their ships. The Romans reached the city during a feast to the god of wine.

6. The chief Roman spoke to the people in Greek, but he made so many mistakes that they laughed at him. As he left the city a man threw mud upon his white robe. The Roman held up his robe and said, "This shall be washed out in your blood!" The Greeks only laughed the more.

7. When the Romans told the "fathers" how badly they had been treated by the men of Tarentum, the Romans were very angry, and they sent an army to conquer the city. The Greeks were not able to defend themselves, so they begged



their motherland to help them, and a king named Pyrrhus sailed for Italy with twenty-five thousand soldiers and twenty elephants.

8. The Greeks, as you know, were fine soldiers. Their front ranks were armed with spears, and they marched against the foe shoulder to shoulder. The Romans strove hard to break through this hedge of spears, but they could not do so. They lopped off the heads of the spears with their swords, and flung themselves on the men ; but even then they could make no headway.

9. At last the Romans brought up their horse soldiers, who rode down the spearmen. It now seemed that the Greeks would be beaten. At this moment Pyrrhus sent forward his elephants, and the Romans, who had never seen such mon-



sters before, were full of fear and fled in dismay. Pyrrhus, however, lost so many of his men that he said, "Another victory like this, and I shall have no army left."

10. Pyrrhus was a brave man, and he loved brave men, even though they were his foes. As he walked

over the battlefield and saw the dead and dying Romans who had fought so bravely, he said, "With such soldiers as these I could conquer the world."

11. He now sent a powerful speaker to Rome to offer peace. The "fathers" seemed ready to make terms with him, when a blind old soldier rose up and said,* "I used to mourn that I was blind; but I should be glad to be deaf also, so that I might not hear you disgrace the Roman name." With burning words he begged them not to make peace with Pyrrhus, and at last they agreed that the war must go on.

12. Pyrrhus beat the Romans again, and then went back to Greece. Two years later he returned, and tried to attack the Roman army suddenly and by night. His soldiers lost their way, and wandered about in the darkness.

13. In the morning, when they were worn out, the Romans fell upon them, and overcame them with great slaughter. They were no longer afraid of the elephants, but drove them away with flaming torches.

14. Pyrrhus fled to Greece, and the men of

* See picture on page 72.

Tarentum had to yield. Soon all the other Greek towns of Italy were in the hands of the Romans. When the general who beat Pyrrhus returned to Rome, the "fathers" offered him much land as a reward. He said that he had already seven acres, and that was enough for any man!

17. THE STORY OF REGULUS.

1. So far, you have heard much of the Romans as soldiers. We are now to learn how they became sailors.

2. Look at the map on page vi, and find the island of Sicily. Between its western end and the nearest shores of North Africa there are about ninety miles of sea. When this narrow belt of water is crossed, we find ourselves near to the place where there was a very famous town of North Africa called Carthage.

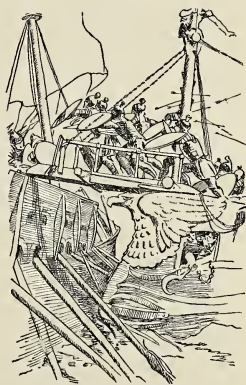
3. The people of Carthage were just as war-like and just as fond of power as the Romans. You may be quite sure that before long they came to blows with them. At this time Carthage had many fine ships, and she was

very strong on the sea. She sent out many of her sons to form colonies, just as the Greeks had done. In Sicily there were several of these colonies, and the men of Carthage had made themselves masters of the island.

4. The Romans, as yet, had not pushed south into Sicily. Let me tell you what led them to do so. Some pirates had crossed the narrow strait between the toe of Italy and Sicily, and had seized a large town that stood on the shores of the strait. The men of Carthage tried to drive these pirates away, but the Romans came to their help.

5. They overcame the men of Carthage, and forced them to make peace. Thus the Romans gained a footing in the island of Sicily. They were not content with this, but now made ready to destroy the sea-power of Carthage. Before they could do so they had to build a fleet of ships.

6. The Romans, at this time, had only a small fleet, and their ships were not very good. One day a ship belonging to the best



sailors on the shores of the midland sea was driven on to the coast of Italy not far from Rome. The Romans seized this ship, and then began to build others like it. In sixty days they had built one hundred and thirty-five ships.

7. Though the Romans were not good sailors, they were the best land fighters of the time. They knew their weakness at sea, so they made up their minds to fight on the water in much the same way that they fought on land. They put drawbridges on board their ships, and these they meant to drop on the enemy's vessels when they came to close quarters with them. They could then rush upon the decks of the enemy's ships and fight their foes, hand to hand.

8. Within the next four years two great sea battles were fought against the men of Carthage, and in both of them the Romans were victors. They then crossed the sea and fell upon Carthage itself. They were led by a man named Regulus.

9. At first Regulus carried all before him, but soon a Spartan general came to the help of the men of Carthage. This general beat the Romans and took Regulus prisoner. After a time the men of Carthage sent Regulus to Rome



The Departure of Regulus for Carthage.
(From the painting by Maccari in Rome. Photo by Alinari.)

to make peace. Before he left Carthage they made him vow that if peace was not made he would return to them.

10. Regulus went to Rome; but he would not enter the city, because he said that he was no longer a Roman, but a slave. To the surprise of all, he begged the "fathers" to fight Carthage, and they agreed to do so. This meant that Regulus had now to go back to Carthage as a captive. He turned away from his weeping wife and children, and went back to his prison again.

11. It is said that the men of Carthage were so angry with Regulus that they put him to death in a very cruel way. Some writers tell us that this is untrue. I hope that they are right, for only monsters could be cruel to such a man.

12. Several years went by, and then the Romans won a great battle, which made them masters of the island of Sicily. They also beat the men of Carthage at sea, and forced them to send to Rome a great deal of silver.

13. Sicily was the first land won by the Romans outside Italy. They sent men to govern the island, and made the people pay them much money every year.

18. THE STORY OF HANNIBAL.—I.

1. After the Romans became masters of Sicily they kept the peace with Carthage for twenty-three years. The men of Carthage, however, had not given up the hope of winning back all that they had lost. A great general, named Hamilcar, now arose amongst them. He conquered a large part of Spain, and trained a large army with which he meant to fight the Romans.

2. Hamilcar had a son named Hannibal, who became one of the greatest generals ever known. I am going to tell you his story. When Hannibal was a boy of nine years of age his father, was about to set out for Spain. Before he sailed he made Hannibal swear an oath that he would always be the enemy of the Romans, and that he would never rest until they were overthrown.

3. When Hannibal was twenty-six years of age he was made head of the army which was then fighting in Spain. Before long he seized a city that was friendly with Rome. Then the "fathers"

(2,101)

5



HAMILCAR.



HANNIBAL SWEARING TO BE A LIFELONG FOE TO THE ROMANS.
(From the painting by Benjamin West.)

sent Romans to Carthage, asking that Hannibal should be given up to them.

4. The men of Carthage laughed at the Romans; but the chief of them cried, "I bring you peace or war; take which you will." They replied, "Give us which *you* wish;" whereupon the Roman said, "I give you war." "So be it," shouted the people, and war soon began.

5. Hannibal now began to march towards Italy. Before he could reach that country, he and his men had to climb the steep, snowy Alps. Never before had any leader tried to march an army across these mountains.

6. Not only had the men and horses and elephants to climb the steep rocks, but they had to cross snow-fields, where the crack of a whip would cause the snow to begin moving down the mountain side and sweep all before it into the deep valleys.

7. Every day many men died of the bitter cold, while others tumbled into the deep cracks in the frozen snow, or slipped on the ice and fell over the high cliffs. To make matters worse, the tribes that lived amidst the mountains hurled rocks down upon them. Nevertheless, Hannibal pushed on.

8. Roads had to be cut through solid rock by his soldiers, whose hands were numb with cold, and whose bodies were worn out with toil and hunger. One hundred and twenty thousand men began the march over the mountains. At the end of five months, when they saw before them the smiling plains of Italy, only twenty-six thousand men were left.

9. The Romans were waiting for them on the plain. They were well armed, well fed, and full of spirit ; while Hannibal's men were very weary, worn, and hungry. One stormy morning Hannibal sent his horsemen against the Roman camp. The Romans chased the horsemen off, and followed them across a river.

10. When the Romans had pushed through the icy water, and were shivering with cold, they found Hannibal's men waiting for them. A fierce battle was fought, and the Romans broke and fled. The Gauls now flocked to Hannibal, and fought with him during the rest of the war.

11. Next year Hannibal's army marched southwards, and with every mile that it marched it lost men. In spite of this he beat the Romans again and again. It seemed that before long the

men of Carthage and their friends the Gauls would be knocking at the gates of Rome.

12. The Romans now chose a new general to lead them. His name was Fabius, and he was a very wary man, who was never in a hurry. He saw that he could best beat Hannibal, not by fighting battles with him, but by stopping him from getting food. He laid the country waste, and Hannibal and his army grew very hungry.

13. One day Fabius seized the passes of certain mountains through which Hannibal's soldiers had to march. He had thus trapped them. But Hannibal was not easy to catch. He tied lighted torches to the horns of two thousand oxen and drove them by night up the hills by the sides of the passes.

14. The Romans thought that Hannibal's men were trying to escape over the hills, so they left the passes and went up the hills after the oxen. Then Hannibal was able to march his army through the passes into safety.



CROSSING THE ALPS.

19. THE STORY OF HANNIBAL.—II.

1. Some of the "fathers" did not like to see the country laid waste. They thought that Fabius was making a mistake in trying to beat the enemy by cutting off his food. They therefore ordered the army to fight a battle.

2. Hannibal drew up his men in the shape of a half-moon, with the bulge towards the Romans. At the horns of the half-moon he placed his old and tried horse soldiers. The Romans broke through the middle of the half-moon, and followed up the flying foe. This was just what Hannibal meant them to do.

3. The horsemen on the wings now rode fast to the rear of the Romans, and the ranks of the footmen through which they had broken closed up again. The Romans were thus hemmed in on all sides, and over seventy thousand of them were slain. After the battle Hannibal sent to Carthage a basket full of gold rings, which he had taken from the fingers of the Roman nobles who lay dead on the field of battle.

4. Never before had the Romans been so badly beaten. One-fifth of all the fighting

men of the city had been slain, and in every house women and children wept for the loss of fathers, sons, and brothers. It seemed as though Rome had lost all her power.

5. Hannibal was now master of all South Italy. The Romans, however, did not lose heart. They called up every man fit to fight, and sent armies to Sicily, Greece, and Spain. In Italy they now followed the wise plan of Fabius. They did not give Hannibal the chance of beating them in the field, but closed the gates of their cities, and fought behind stone walls.

6. Hannibal's army was too small to lay siege to these strong towns. He begged for more men from Carthage; but the city had none to send him. Day by day his army grew weaker and weaker. It was now clear that he could not make himself master of Italy.

7. Never did Hannibal fight better than at this time, when he was



DISMAY IN ROME.

in very great danger. The Romans drove him into the south of Italy, but again and again he dashed out to plunder towns and fall upon his foes. He came so near to Rome that he threw his spear over the wall.

8. One day a head was flung into his camp. It was the head of his brother, who had been fighting in Spain, and had led an army across the Alps to help him. The Romans had beaten this army, had slain its leader, and had flung his head into Hannibal's camp. "Ah Carthage!" said Hannibal, "I behold thy doom."

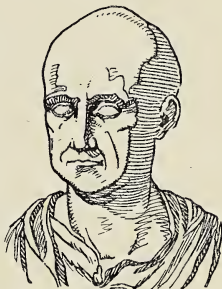
9. The Romans were now able to make headway in Spain. They put down their foes in that country, and then crossed over into Africa. Soon the city of Carthage was in danger, and Hannibal was needed at home. He left Italy for Africa, and at the head of his army met the Romans in battle.

10. For the first time in his life he was beaten. His old and tried soldiers, who had fought so well in Italy, fell on the field, and he was forced to make peace with Rome. He had to promise to pay the Romans a large sum of money, and the men of Carthage had to agree

not to go to war again unless the Romans gave them leave.

11. Hannibal set himself to build up the power of Carthage once more. He had, however, made many enemies in his own city, and they now forced him to leave Carthage and flee to a friendly king. When the Romans overcame this king, Hannibal had to fly again. There was no peace for him anywhere, so at last he took poison, which he always carried with him in a hollow ring. Thus he died.

12. Such is the story of one of the greatest soldiers who ever lived. There was no general of his time who was so skilful in battle. It is said that he was not cruel to his beaten foes. He was greedy for money, but not for himself. He needed all the money that he could get to carry on his wars.



THE ROMAN GENERAL WHO
BEAT HANNIBAL.

13. During the next fifty years Carthage grew strong again, and then the Romans made up their minds to destroy the city altogether. Roman soldiers hemmed it in, but the people held out bravely.



A ROMAN CATAPULT AT THE SIEGE OF CARTHAGE.
(From the picture by Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A. By permission of Sir Christopher Furness.)

14. They gave up all their wealth to make swords and spears, and the women cut off their hair to make bow strings. But, in spite of all that they could do, the Romans took the city ; and when they had burned it, they ploughed up the ground on which it stood. Carthage was no more, and the Romans became masters of North Africa.

20. "THE MISTRESS OF THE WORLD."

1. After the Romans had wiped out Carthage they began to win many other lands. Greece was overcome, and so was Spain, as well as that part of Asia which is washed by the midland sea.

2. Rome had now become a mighty power. She had begun as a little village of thatched cottages inside a mud wall. Now she was mistress of all the lands that are washed by the waters of the midland sea. No matter where a ship touched on its shores, there the Roman eagles were to be seen.

3. Though Rome was so mighty, the Roman race was fast dying out. Before Hannibal set foot in Italy the land was covered with little farms, which the owners tilled with their own

hands. Hannibal, as you know, swept the country with fire and sword. He and Fabius wasted the fields, and burned tens of thousands of happy farmhouses.



A ROMAN
CITIZEN.

4. When the people were driven from their homes they flocked to Rome from all parts of the country. Very many of the Romans had been killed in the wars, and many others were fighting in far-off lands. Their places were taken by strangers.

5. The men of the city had the right to choose those who were to rule over the many lands which Rome had won. Those who wished to be rulers had to get the men of Rome to vote for them. This they did by giving the people money and food and letting them see many fine shows. When they became rulers they got back all that they had spent, and much more from the lands which they ruled.

6. The rich thus became very rich indeed, and the poor became poorer every year. Rome was now ruled by money. The judges were no longer upright, but gave judgment for those who could give them rich gifts.

7. Some of the old Romans were very sad

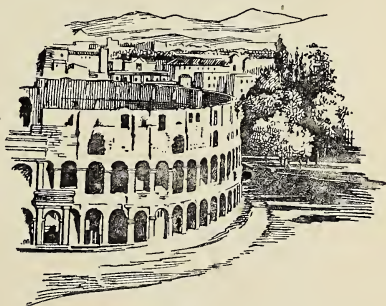
when they saw all this, and they felt sure that Rome would soon perish. There were, however, some great and good men left, and Rome still held her place as “Mistress of the World.”

8. Now I must tell you how Rome was saved from a very great danger. The wild, fierce tribes who lived in what is now Germany began to march south through Gaul towards Italy.

9. They burned cities and villages, slew the people, and wasted their fields. Six Roman armies were sent against them, but in vain. On came the mighty host, drawing nearer and nearer to Italy every day.

10. The Romans now called upon a bold, rough soldier named Marius to lead them. He fought a great battle in South Gaul; but though he beat the Germans, he could not drive them back.

11. Next year he fought them again. He found that the men of their front line were chained together in a great square. His soldiers fell upon them, and hacked and



THE GREAT CIRCUS IN WHICH SHOWS
WERE HELD.

hewed their way through the huge crowd. Almost all of them were slain, and thus Rome was saved a second time from the fierce tribes of the north.

21. “THE NOBLEST ROMAN OF THEM ALL.”

1. About one hundred years before the birth of our Lord “the noblest Roman of them all” was born. His name was Julius Cæsar. As a boy he was fond of reading stories about the masterful men of olden days, and he longed to win great battles and rule over many lands.

2. He grew up to be a tall young man, with dark, bright eyes and a sallow face. One day when he was reading the story of Alexander the Great he burst into tears. “Why do you weep?” he was asked. “I weep,” he said, “because at my age Alexander had overcome many nations, and I have done nothing.”

3. As a young man he made Sulla, the ruler of Rome, his enemy, and his life was in danger. He ran away to Asia, where he fought very bravely, and won a crown for saving the life of a fellow-soldier.

4. When Sulla died, Cæsar went back to Rome and became a lawyer. Soon he was famous as a speaker; but he wished to be an even better speaker than he was, so he set sail for an island of Greece where there was a great teacher.

5. On the way to this island his ship was seized by pirates, who would not let him go until he gave them much money. He gave them the money, but as soon as he was safe on shore he got together ships and men and sailed out to fight them. He overcame them, and put them to death.



6. Then he went to the great teacher, and worked hard until he had nothing more to learn. When he returned to Rome, he began to win the favour of the people. You know that it was the men of Rome who had the right to choose those who ruled the city and the many lands which she had won.

7. Cæsar promised to do so much for the people, and spent so much money on them, that they gave him one high office after another. When he was thirty-seven years of age they

made him ruler of Spain. In that country he won several battles and became rich. Then he went back to Rome, bent on making himself its master.

8. There were two other powerful men in Rome at this time—Pompey and Crassus. Cæsar joined them, and before long the three friends were the rulers of the city and did just as they pleased. After a time Cæsar was made governor of Gaul.

9. You must remember that only a small part of Gaul beyond the Alps then belonged to Rome. Cæsar now set himself the task of winning all Gaul. For nine years he fought the Gauls, and showed himself to be one of the greatest soldiers who ever lived. The Gauls were very fierce, and the Romans had hard work to beat them.

10. It was no easy task which Cæsar had undertaken. He had to fight many battles, swim many rivers, push through many marshes, and climb many mountains. Every day he proved himself to be the bravest and most skilful man in his army.

11. He was much more than a mere fighter.

While he was being carried in his litter, or was sitting in his tent, he was hard at work reading or writing. He wrote an account of his wars, which many schoolboys read even to-day. No one could believe from reading this book that it was written while he was fighting battles almost every day.

12. There were three hundred tribes in Gaul, and they were all very brave ; but Cæsar overcame them one by one. He made fine roads, built great cities, and gave the people the laws of Rome.

13. He not only made himself master of what we call France, but pushed across the Rhine into Germany and over the mountains into Switzerland. His soldiers believed that he was the greatest general in the world, as indeed he was. They were ready to go anywhere with him and do anything for him.





A Great Leader of the Gauls before Cæsar.

22. CÆSAR IN BRITAIN.—I.

1. I have already told you that the people who then lived in the British Isles were of the same race as the Gauls. Many of these Britons had fought with the Gauls against the Romans. Cæsar knew them well. On many a battlefield he had seen them charge his soldiers fiercely, and sometimes break them.

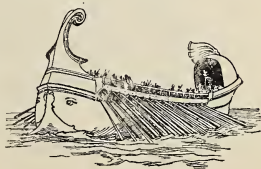
2. One day when Gaul was overcome he looked across the narrow strait towards the white cliffs of Dover. He had never seen the island of Britain before, but he had heard that it was rich in corn and cattle, pearls and tin. He now made up his mind that he would conquer Britain too.

3. He sent a vessel across the channel to find out a good landing-place. When it returned, he put his soldiers on board his ships, and early one morning towards the end of August, fifty-five years before the birth of our Lord, they left the shores of Gaul. Before midday they were under the cliffs of Britain.

4. Cæsar soon saw that the Britons were ready for him. The

(2,101)

6



tops of the cliffs were black with his foes, some on foot, some riding horses, and some driving in war chariots. The Druids were with them, urging them on to the fight with loud battle songs.

5. The Roman ships were rowed eastward until they came to a sandy shore. The Britons followed the ships, and formed up on the sands ready for battle.

6. They did not wait for the Romans to land, but spurred their horses into the water, and began to hack and hew at the men in the ships. For a short time the Romans dared not leap into the water. At last the man who carried the eagle sprang overboard. "Leap, fellow-soldiers," he cried, "unless you wish your eagle to be taken by the enemy!"

7. When the Romans heard this they sprang overboard, and a fierce fight raged in the water. The Britons fought very bravely, but they could not stand against the Romans, and slowly but surely they were pushed back.

8. Britons in war chariots then charged down upon the shore. Fastened to the hubs of the wheels were sharp knives to cut down the enemy. The Romans, however, were not afraid. They

thrust their spears into the horses and thus brought the chariots to a standstill.

9. The Druids sang their battle songs louder and fiercer than ever, but all in vain. Before nightfall the Britons had fled, and the camp fires of the Romans were blazing on the beach.



10. All through the night Cæsar's men were hard at work. They dug a ditch round their camp, and threw up a mound of earth. Behind this ditch and mound they waited and watched the whole night long.

11. So far they had only gained a footing on the British shore. They could not march inland until horse soldiers from Gaul joined them. They knew that even then they had no easy task before them. They had to march into an unknown country, full of thick forests, where the Britons would be sure to lie in wait for them and suddenly fall upon them.

23. CÆSAR IN BRITAIN.—II.

1. Next day the British chiefs came to the camp and said that they would yield. Four days later they changed their minds, and made ready to fall on the Romans once more. Why were they going to fight again?

2. Their watchers on the cliffs had told them that the ships coming from Gaul with horse soldiers for Cæsar had been wrecked by a great storm. The ships that had carried Cæsar and his men to Britain had also been dashed to pieces on the shore.

3. The British chiefs now thought that Cæsar was in a trap. He dared not leave the shore, and he could not return to Gaul. He had no food for his soldiers, and no wood or tools with which to repair his ships. "He is at our mercy," said the Britons; "we will soon make an end of him."

4. Not far from the Roman camp there was a field of wheat. The tall stalks were still standing. At night the Britons crept into the field and lay down amidst the corn. Their chariots and horsemen were hidden in a wood close by.

5. Next morning, Cæsar sent some of his men to reap the corn-field in order to get food for his hungry troops. As soon as the reapers set to work, the hidden Britons swooped down upon them. The noise of the battle was heard in the camp, and Cæsar called upon his soldiers to follow him. They hurried to the field, but all that they could do was to bring the reapers back safely.

6. The Britons followed them, and then made a great mistake. They rushed against the Roman camp. Behind the ditch and the mound of earth Cæsar's men could easily beat them off. Again and again they thrust the Britons back, and at last they were forced to give up the struggle and leave the Romans at peace.

7. Once more the Britons said that they would yield. Cæsar was now quite ready to make peace with them. He had been more than a fortnight in Britain and had been in great danger all the time.

8. The troops which he had



with him were too few to overcome the fierce Britons. So he made peace with them and went back to Gaul. He knew that he had been beaten, but he said, "Better luck next time."

9. Next year, when the warm spring days brought the swallows to Britain, Cæsar sailed across the channel once more. This time he brought a large army with him.

10. He had learned a lesson ; but so had the Britons. This time they did not attack him on the shore, but let him land and march into the country. Amidst the wild forests and marshes they thought that they were more than a match for the Romans.

11. Under a chief named Cassivelaunus, the tribes gathered in strength at a ford on the river Stour. We know very little about this brave Briton, except that he was king of a tribe living to the north and north-east of London.

12. He knew that Cæsar would have to cross the ford of the Stour if he was to push far into the land. For this reason he gathered the tribes together on its bank. While the Roman soldiers were crossing the river, he meant to fall upon them and slay them.

24. THE STORY OF CASSIVELAUNUS.

1. Before beginning his march into the country, Cæsar built a strong camp to which he could withdraw if the Britons proved too strong for him. Then when all was ready his men set off towards the river Stour. They marched all night, and in the cold gray of early morning found themselves on the bank of the stream.

2. The Britons were drawn up on the other bank. The Roman trumpets sounded the charge, and the Roman horsemen dashed into the river. They broke through and through their foes, and killed many of them.

3. The Britons were just as brave as the Romans, but they could not stand against them, because they had not learned how to fight shoulder to shoulder. Not only so, but the bronze swords with which they were armed were no match for the iron swords of the Romans.

4. Before midday the Romans had won the battle and the Britons had fled. Cæsar was ready to follow them up



when bad news reached him. Again a storm had wrecked his ships. He was forced to return to the coast and repair his vessels. He dared not march inland again until this was done.

5. At length he led his army northward once more. Another battle was fought, and again the Britons were beaten. Then Cæsar pushed on to the stronghold of Cassivelaunus, which stood where the city of St. Albans now stands.

6. The stronghold lay in the midst of a deep forest, and all round it was a fence made of the trunks of felled trees. Behind this fence Cassivelaunus and his men fought bravely. The Romans, however, swarmed over the fence, and Cassivelaunus and the other chiefs were forced to yield.

7. Cæsar was glad to make peace with them. He knew that fighting in the forests was full of danger for his soldiers. Amidst the trees they could not fight shoulder to shoulder. Every man had to fight for himself, and in this kind of warfare the Britons were quite a match for the Romans.

8. Some of the British leaders were handed over to him, and these he kept under guard.



The Romans in Britain.
(From the painting by Thomas Davidson.)

He told the Britons that, if they again fought against him, these leaders would be put to death. Then he went back to his ships and sailed to Gaul.

9. Once more Cæsar had failed. He, who afterwards made himself master of the Roman world, could not overcome our island home. After one of his later battles he wrote, "I came, I saw, I conquered." He could not say this of Britain.

10. When he left our shores things went on just as usual. There was nothing to show that he had been in the land but the ditches and mounds which his soldiers had made. A hundred years passed away before the Roman eagles were again seen in Britain.

25. "THE FOREMOST MAN OF ALL THE WORLD."

1. The Romans were very proud of Cæsar. He had won great glory for them, and had given them the rich new country of Gaul. They were eager for him to return to them. They wished to give him a great triumph, and they were quite ready to make him master of Rome.

2. While Cæsar was away in Gaul, Pompey was ruling in Rome. When he heard the people praising Cæsar he was filled with dismay. He knew that if Cæsar returned at the head of an army his own power would be overthrown, and Cæsar would rule in his place.

3. So he and the "fathers" sent an order to Cæsar bidding him break up his army and return to Rome. Cæsar understood at once that Pompey wished to seize him, and perhaps put him to death. He therefore said that he would not break up his army. Instead of doing so, he called upon his men to follow him to Rome.



JULIUS CÆSAR.

4. When he reached the banks of a little river that divided Gaul from Italy, he stood still and thought deeply. He knew that if he crossed the river there would be war. Roman would fight against Roman, and the land would be filled with bloodshed.

5. At length he made up his mind. "The die is cast," he said. Then he spurred his steed into the river, and his men followed him. There was no turning back now. The die *was* cast.

6. Pompey had boasted that he had but to



The Murder of Caesar.
(From the painting by J. L. Gérôme.)

stamp his foot and an army would spring up around him. When he heard that Cæsar was drawing nearer and nearer to Rome, he did not wait to stamp his foot. He fled to Greece, and in sixty days Cæsar was master of Italy.

7. When he entered Rome, the people gladly made him their ruler. Then he crossed over to Greece, and in a great battle overthrew Pompey, who fled to Egypt. As Pompey stepped ashore, his head was cut off and his body was flung into the sea. Afterwards the head was brought to Cæsar, who wept when he saw it. He could not forget that in earlier and happier days he had been Pompey's father-in-law and great friend.

8. For two years Cæsar was busy putting down his foes in Spain and Africa. When they were overcome, he was “the foremost man in all the world.”

9. Cæsar ruled the Roman people wisely and well. He gave them good laws, and he kept peace throughout the Roman world. One day, as he was riding through the streets, some men in the crowd called him “king.”

10. Now in his heart of hearts Cæsar wished to be king; but when he saw that many of the

people shook their heads, he cried out, "I am not king, but Cæsar." Then they cheered him loudly.

11. Some time later, when he sat in his golden chair wearing a robe of purple, a friend named Mark Antony stepped forward and placed a crown upon his head. Cæsar took it off, and as he did so the people shouted for joy. They hated the thought of being ruled by a king.

12. Cæsar had many enemies amongst the nobles of Rome, and they now began to plot his death. Amongst them was a crafty soldier named Cassius, who hated Cæsar. He went amongst the nobles, telling them that Cæsar was going to make

himself king and take away all their rights from them.

13. Cæsar had a great friend named Brutus. He was a very noble man, and all Romans thought well of him. Cassius tried hard to get Brutus to join the plotters, but for a long time he could not do so.



MARK ANTONY OFFERING CÆSAR THE CROWN.

26. THE MURDER OF CÆSAR.

1. When you are older you will read and enjoy Shakespeare's great play *Julius Cæsar*. It pictures in a very wonderful and lifelike way the last days of Cæsar's life. It also shows us what happened to those who plotted against him.

2. In the first act of the play you see the Romans in their best clothes making holiday for Cæsar's triumph. One of the nobles who is plotting against Cæsar scolds them for forgetting Pompey, and for giving great glory to the man who brought about his death.

3. Then you see Cæsar passing through the streets, and an old man stepping forward from the crowd. "Beware the Ides of March," he cries. The Ides were the 15th day of March, the day on which Cæsar was to be killed. Cæsar looks the old man full in the face, calls him a foolish fellow, and passes on.

4. Cassius and Brutus hear the people cheering Cæsar. "What means this shouting?" asks Brutus. "I do fear the people choose Cæsar for their king." Then Cassius, in a very crafty

speech, works upon his fears until he is almost ready to join in the plot.

5. Before Brutus has quite made up his mind, another of the plotters appears and says that Cæsar has just been offered the crown three times, but has thrust it aside, though he seemed very unwilling to do so. Brutus goes his way thinking deeply. It is clear that he will soon be won over.

6. Then comes night, and many wonders are seen. Shooting stars appear in the sky; lions roam about the streets; and men all on fire walk to and fro. The Romans think that those wonders are signs which foretell great evils about to befall them.



CÆSAR'S WIFE.

7. A few hours later Brutus has made up his mind that only by the death of Cæsar can Rome be free. The other plotters join him, and they arrange to kill Cæsar next day.

8. Meanwhile Cæsar's wife has thrice called out in her sleep, "Help! they murder Cæsar!" She awakes, and begs her husband not to go to the

house of the "fathers," but he laughs at her fears.

9. Next morning Cæsar, his friends, and the plotters march through the streets towards the Capitol. On the way Cæsar sees the old man who bade him beware the Ides of March. "The Ides of March are come," says Cæsar, in a mocking tone. "Aye," replies the old man, "but they have not gone."

10. Now Cæsar and his train enter the house where the "fathers" are sitting. They rise to greet him. He takes his seat, and one of the plotters kneels at his feet and begs him to pardon his brother, who has been driven from Rome. This Cæsar will not do.

11. Suddenly one of the plotters stabs him. He seizes the man's arm, but daggers gleam on every hand, and he falls. The last to stab him is Brutus. Then seeing that his friend has struck him, Cæsar draws his robe over his face and cries, "And thou, too, Brutus." Then he falls dead.

12. So died Cæsar. He had his faults, but he was a very great man. He had fought hard and well for Rome, but he had never been cruel to

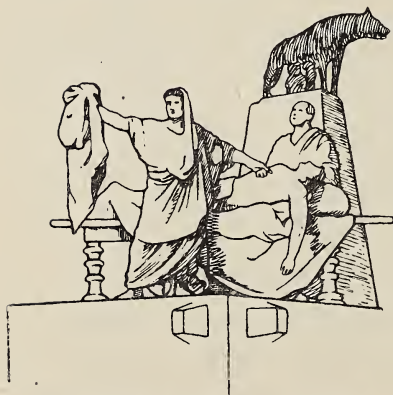


his fallen foes. He could remember most things, but he could never remember the names of his enemies.

13. He had founded the Roman Empire, and he had ruled the great city wisely and well. Now he lay dead, stabbed by the hands of those who were once his friends.

27. THE END OF BRUTUS AND CASSIUS.

1. As soon as the people knew that Cæsar was dead, there was a great uproar in the city. The plotters went at once to the pulpits in the Forum and began to tell the people why they had slain Cæsar. A large crowd gathered round the pulpit from which Brutus spoke.



2. He told them that he loved Cæsar much, but that he slew him because he loved Rome more. He asked them which they would rather have—Cæsar living and they slaves, or Cæsar

MARK ANTONY SPEAKING TO THE PEOPLE.

dead and they free men. They cheered him loudly and shouted, "Long live Brutus!"

3. Then Mark Antony and his friends came into the Forum bearing the dead body of Cæsar. Mark Antony asked if he might speak to the people, and Brutus bade them listen to him.

4. Antony made a wonderful speech, and so worked upon their feelings that they turned in anger upon the plotters. Some were slain, and the rest were driven from the city.

5. Cæsar's heir was a boy of eighteen, named Octavius, who at this time was at school in Greece. As soon as he heard of Cæsar's murder he made his way to Rome. Meanwhile Cæsar's old soldiers flocked to Antony and begged him to lead them against the murderers.

6. Antony gladly agreed to do so. Before long, however, Octavius reached Rome, and then many of the old soldiers left Antony and joined Octavius. Though he was only a young man he was very wise, and soon he won the "fathers" over to his side.

7. War now broke out between Octavius and Antony, and a battle



OCTAVIUS.

was fought in which Antony was beaten. Octavius was now the most powerful man in Rome.

8. He made peace with Antony, and together they sent troops against Brutus and Cassius, who were badly beaten. Rather than be taken alive, Cassius bade his servant slay him, while Brutus ran upon his own sword.

9. Octavius and Antony now divided the Roman world between them, Octavius taking the western part and Antony the eastern. Antony went to Asia and sent for Cleopatra, the beautiful queen of Egypt. She had helped Cassius, and she was now to be punished for doing so.

10. Cleopatra, in a ship with purple sails and oars inlaid with silver, sailed up to the town where Antony was. The vessel moved along to the music of flutes and pipes.



CLEOPATRA.

(From a Greek coin.)

11. In the middle of the ship, shaded from the sun by cloth of gold, lay the beautiful queen dressed like the Goddess of Love. The people of the town flocked to the water-side to see this wonderful sight.

12. As soon as Antony saw

Cleopatra he fell in love with her. He went back with her to Egypt, and gave her all that she wished for. Soon she was the real ruler of the East. Antony now threw off his Roman robe and lived like an Eastern king. When the news reached Rome the people grew more and more angry with him.

13. Before long war broke out between Antony and Octavius. Antony gathered together many ships, filled them with soldiers, and set sail for Italy. Cleopatra lent him her fleet, and sailed with him in a ship of her own. Off the west coast of Greece Antony's fleet met the ships of Octavius, and a fierce battle began.

14. Early in the day Cleopatra fled from the battle; and when Antony saw her ship sailing away he followed her. Then his soldiers in the other ships, seeing that their general had run away, fled too.

15. Octavius followed them, and when he reached Egypt there was no one to bar his way. Antony, knowing that all was lost, slew himself; and Cleopatra took a serpent to her bosom, and died from its bite. She was the last queen of Egypt. After her death the country became part of the Roman Empire.



Cleopatra in her Barge.

(From the painting by Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, R.A. By permission of the Berlin Photo Co.)

28. IN THE DAYS OF AUGUSTUS.

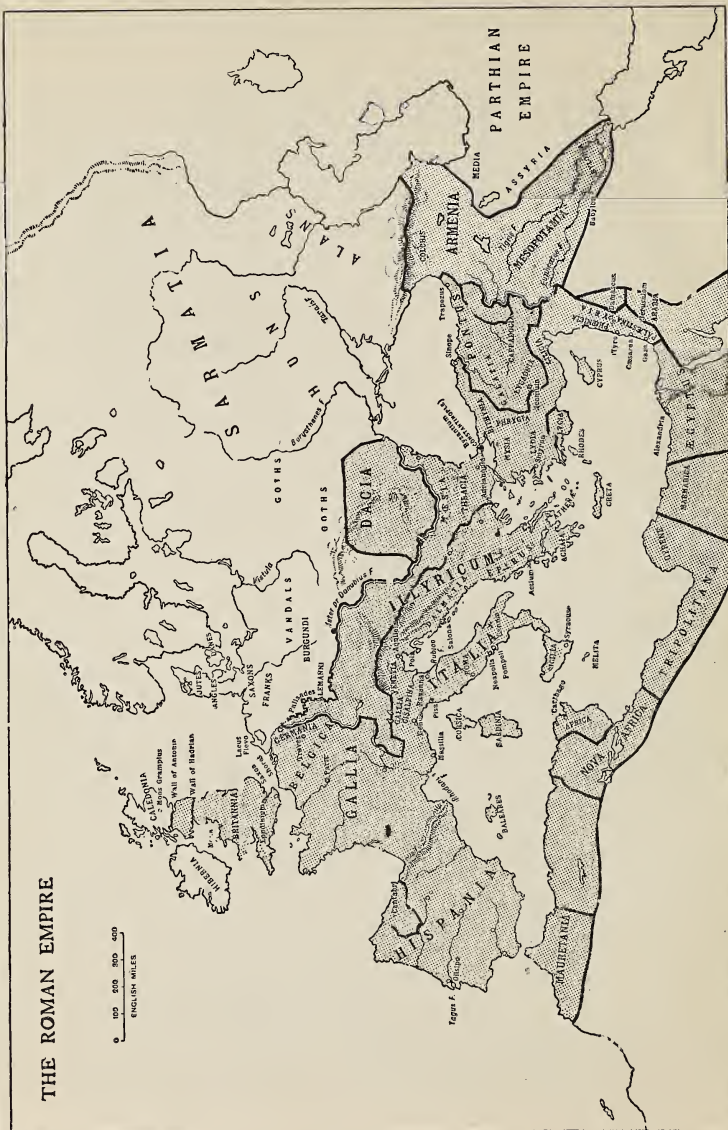
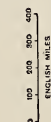
1. Look carefully at the picture on page 139. It shows you the house of the "fathers" on the hill of the Capitol at Rome. The man who is walking down the steps is Octavius, or, as we must now call him, Augustus, for this name was given to him as a mark of very high honour.

2. At the age of thirty-two Augustus was the master of the Roman world. If you look at the map on page 124 you will understand what this means. He ruled not only what are now Belgium, France, Portugal, and Spain, but all the countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa bordering on the great midland sea. The Romans proudly called this sea "our own sea."

3. In these countries lived a hundred million people belonging to a hundred different nations, each speaking its own tongue and worshipping its own gods. These hundred millions of people were held down by an army of 350,000 men, while 10,000 others formed the bodyguard of Augustus in Rome.

4. You know that the Romans disliked being

THE ROMAN EMPIRE



MAP OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE, ONE HUNDRED YEARS AFTER THE DEATH OF AUGUSTUS.

under the rule of one man. Why, then, did they allow Augustus to be the sole ruler of the Roman world?

5. For fifty years one strong man after another had striven for the mastery. The Romans had taken sides and had fought amongst themselves. Now they were so tired of war that they did not much care how they were ruled, if only they could live in peace and quiet.

6. Almost all the great nobles had been killed in the wars, and there was no man left to pit himself against Augustus. He had put down Brutus and Cassius and Antony in turn, and the Romans believed that he would give them a long reign of peace. For this reason they let him become master of the whole Roman world.

7. Augustus was a very clever man. He knew that the Romans hated the name of king, and he, therefore, did not wish to be called King, but he meant to be master all the same. He was made head of the army, or Emperor, and then slowly, bit by bit, he took the whole power into his own hands.

8. Up to the time of Augustus the countries of the Roman Empire had been ruled by

Roman governors chosen by the "fathers." These men treated the people very badly, and made as much money out of them as they could.

9. Augustus made a great change in the way the Empire was governed. He took some of the countries under his own care, and he himself chose their rulers. To each of those countries which were under the care of the "fathers" he sent an officer to watch the governor and see that he treated the people well. In this way his power was felt in every part of the Empire.

10. Never before had the Empire been so well ruled. These were good times for all, and the people thought that the Emperor was their best friend.

11. One day, when he was sailing across a bay in South Italy, he met a Greek ship. The Greek sailors at once stopped their ship, and went on board the Emperor's vessel. They made a sacrifice to him as though he were a god, and said, "You have given us



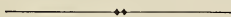
GREEK SHIP.

happiness ; our lives and our goods are safe in your care."

12. Augustus also made a great change in Rome itself. It was said that he found the city brick and left it marble. He set up splendid buildings, and when his work was done Rome was the wonder of the world. The most beautiful of the temples which we saw during our walk in Rome were built in his time.

13. Augustus tried hard to make the Romans love learning and all the things that make life good and happy. He was the friend of many great writers, who wrote books and poems which are still read. It was in his time that the greatest event in all history took place. Jesus Christ was born in that part of the Roman Empire known as Syria.

14. Augustus was the first and greatest of the Roman Emperors. He reigned forty-five years, and died at the age of seventy-six.



29. A BRAVE BRITISH CHIEF.

1. I shall tell you the story of the next thirty years in a very few words. The Emperor who

followed Augustus ruled well at first, but later in his life became very cruel and put many of the best men of Rome to death. In his reign our Lord died upon the cross at Jerusalem.

2. This Emperor was followed by his son, who was not only bad but mad. He believed himself to be a god. One day he led his soldiers to the shores of Gaul within sight of Britain. All thought that he was going to conquer the island. Instead of doing so, he bade his soldiers fill their helmets with shells and march away. So cruel did he become that his soldiers at last slew him.

3. They then set up Claudius as Emperor. He hid from the soldiers when they came to tell him that he was chosen for the high office, but he ruled well when he was left to himself. He

was, however, a weak man, and let his wife and his servants do many wicked things in his name. You must remember the name of this Emperor, because it was he who made Britain part of the Empire.

4. A hundred years had passed by since Cæsar had tried to conquer the island. During that time Gaul had become a peaceful part of the Roman Empire. Trade



sprang up between Gaul and Britain, and between Britain and Rome. Romans went to Britain and Britons went to Rome.

5. Traders came to the island with goods of southern Europe, and took back with them the tin, wheat, and hides of Britain. In this way the people of south-eastern Britain became less and less savage. They gave up painting their bodies and began to wear clothes.

6. Each of the tribes then living in Britain had its own king. Sometimes a strong king would overcome a weaker king and take his kingdom from him. More than once, kings who had been overcome in this way went to Rome and begged the Emperor to help them against their foes.

7. At last Claudius made up his mind to conquer Britain. The Britons let his army land on the shores of Kent and cross the Thames into the woods of Essex without fighting. Then the Romans fell upon the stronghold of Caractacus, the best and bravest of the British kings, and captured it.

8. Caractacus fled to the mountains of South Wales, and there formed a very strong camp. Some of the tribes joined him, and he made

ready to meet the Romans. The Britons did their best, but the Romans were too strong for them. The great camp fell, and once more Caractacus fled for his life.

9. Again and again he led the Britons against the Romans, but every time he was beaten. Then he took shelter in the house of his wicked stepmother, who gave him up to them. For nine years he had fought the foes of his country ; now he was their prisoner.

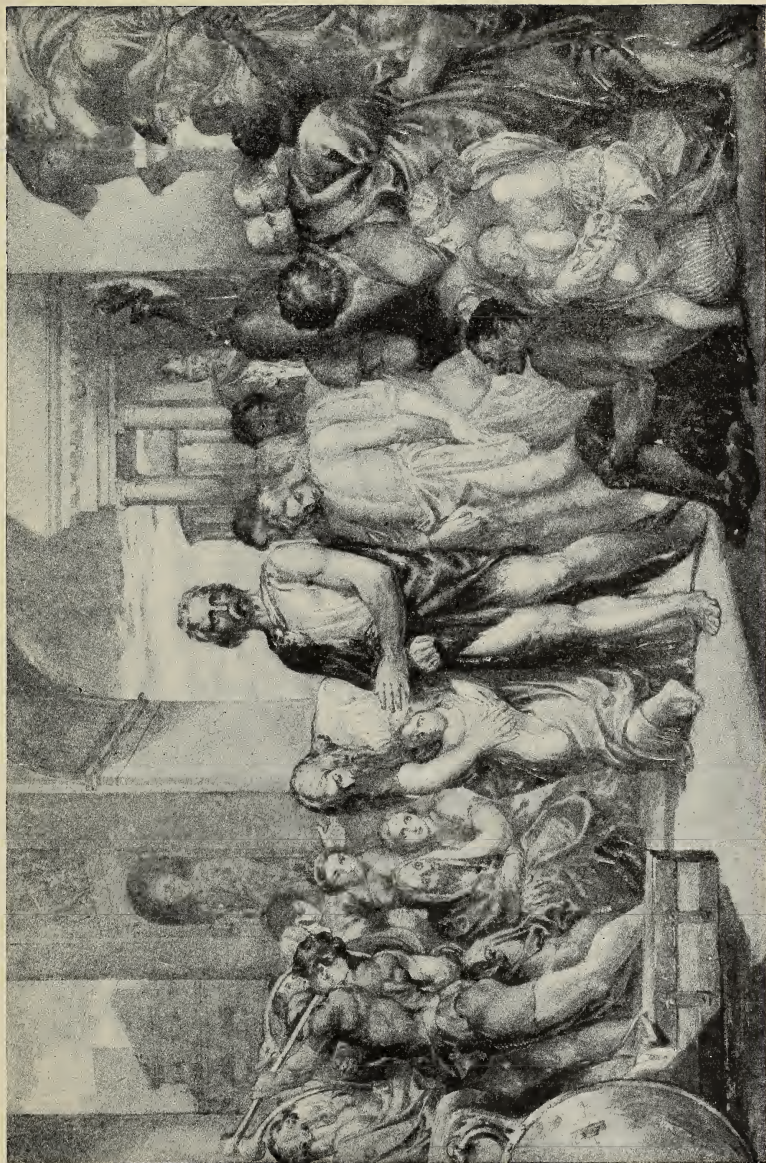
10. He was carried to Rome with his wife and children, and was forced to walk in front of the chariot of Claudius as he drove through the city in triumph. Caractacus was a captive in a strange land, but he showed no fear. He held his head high, and there was a proud look in his blue eyes.



A BRITISH HOME.

11. As he strode along he saw the temples and palaces of the great city, and thought of his humble dwelling in far-off Britain. "Why," he asked, "should the Romans with all their riches and greatness wish to have my poor hut at home?"

12. He was taken before Claudius, and was told that unless he begged for mercy



CARACTACUS IN ROME.
(From the drawing by G. F. Watts, R.A.)

he would be killed. "You have taken away my freedom," he said, "and I do not wish to live any longer. I am not afraid to die."

13. "You shall *not* die," cried Claudius. "You are a brave man and a noble foe. The Romans are always ready to pardon such as you. Strike off his chains!"

14. So Caractacus was set free. What became of him afterwards we do not know. But we do know that in Britain the Romans were slowly but surely winning the land. Before long, all the country between the Wash and Southampton Water was in the hands of the Romans.

30. A WARRIOR QUEEN.

1. Claudius died long before Britain was conquered. The Emperor who followed him was named Nero. He was a madman, and as cruel as a tiger. He put his own mother to death, and did many other awful deeds of shame.

2. During his reign a great fire broke out in Rome, and some people believed that the Emperor had started it. The fire burned for

nine days, and all the time Nero sat on the top of a tower singing and playing on a harp.

3. By this time some of the Romans had become Christians. They were much hated, and some people said that they had set the city on fire. Nero threw many of them into prison, flung some of them to the lions in the great circus, and burned others to death.

4. Seven years before he died the Britons made one last great effort to drive the Romans out of the country. Let me tell you the story.

5. The Druids, who lived in the island of Anglesea, were always stirring up the people against the Romans. The Roman governor knew that there would be no peace in the land until the Druids were overthrown. He, therefore, led his army to Anglesea and slew them all.



6. While he was away in North Wales, Boadicea, queen of a tribe living between the Wash and the Thames, went to and fro telling the people how cruelly the Romans had used her. They had stolen her goods and cattle, had

beaten her with rods, and had treated her two daughters most shamefully.

7. In burning words she called upon them to fight the Romans. "Follow me!" she cried, "and we will drive these robbers out of the land. Let us die rather than be their slaves!"

8. The Britons were filled with rage, and they vowed to fight and die for their queen and country. Before long nearly all the tribes in the east of Britain were ready to rise against their cruel masters.

9. They marched against the Roman camps, which were guarded by old soldiers, and slew almost every man, woman, and child in them. Then they seized London; and for a time it seemed that the Roman power in Britain had come to an end.

10. When the Roman governor heard the news, he marched with all speed towards London. He had only ten thousand men with which to meet the Britons, who were twice as many in number. The Romans, however, were much better drilled and far better armed than the Britons, and their leader was an old and tried soldier.

11. A fierce battle soon began. Boadicea with

a spear in her hand drove in her war chariot from tribe to tribe urging them to conquer or to die. The battle was soon over. The Romans cut their way through the mob of Britons and put them to flight. Before the end of the day eight thousand Britons lay dead on the field.

12. All hope had now gone, and Boadicea knew that if she fell into the hands of the Romans they would put her and her daughters to a cruel death. She took poison and died. Some say that she gave poison to her daughters as well.

13. The poor Warrior Queen did not die in vain. The Romans now saw that, if Britain was to be peaceful, they must treat the Britons kindly. So they ordered the harsh, cruel governor to return to Rome, and put in his place a strong, just man who ruled wisely and well.



BOADICEA.

31. BRITAIN UNDER THE ROMANS.

1. The name of the new governor was Julius Agricola. He was a fine soldier and a clever man, but, best of all, he was just and fair. At first he had a great deal of fighting to do, but in the end he overcame all the tribes and made the land peaceful.

2. Then he did everything in his power to make the Britons like him. He would not allow them to be robbed or beaten, and he helped in many ways to make them wiser and happier. Before long the Britons were glad to have him as their ruler.

3. He taught them trades and showed them how to get better crops from their fields. Schools were opened, and the sons of the chiefs were taught to read, write, and speak Latin. Many of the chiefs gave up their rude way of living and tried to be as much like the Romans as they could. They wore the Roman dress, and were proud to call themselves Romans.

4. Agricola was a great and good governor, and all men spoke well of him ; but the Emperor did not like him, and took away his office from him.

Many other governors followed, and under their rule Britain became such a peaceful land that it was known as "Britain the Happy."

5. Many of the forests were cut down and fields were made. Gangs of British slaves tilled them, and in the autumn they were golden with rich crops of wheat. On the hillsides there were thousands of sheep and cattle.

6. The rivers were banked so that they flowed along as fair, broad streams on which boats and small ships could sail. In some places the rivers were crossed by bridges or fords. Many of the marshes were drained and turned into rich corn land.

7. Fine roads were made from end to end of Britain. They ran up hill and down dale, across rivers, moors, and bogs in a straight line. The Romans built these roads so that their soldiers could march quickly to all parts of the country. Some of their roads are used even now.

8. If you had seen the Roman soldiers marching along, you would have noticed that they belonged to



many different races. However closely you looked at them, you would not be able to see a Briton. The Britons were not allowed to learn the trade of war or to be soldiers in their own land. Those of their young men who had to join the Roman army were sent to fight in other countries.

9. Here and there amidst the trees by the side of the roads stood the houses of the Romans who ruled Britain. In their gardens they grew apples, plums, pears, and cherries, and in some parts of the south, grapes as well. The houses were heated with hot air.

10. Towns were built just like the small Roman towns. Each of them had a temple, a court-house, and storehouses. Some of them had a circus like that at Rome. In these circuses the British chiefs used to watch hired men fighting.

11. The workmen lived in a part of the town by themselves. The Romans taught them how to build houses, and how to make many useful things out of wood, stone, and iron. Some of them worked in the quarries and mines.

12. Such was Britain under the rule of the



The Emperor Comes !

(From the painting by Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, R.A.)

Romans, who were masters of the island for nearly three hundred years after the time of Agricola. The Britons had now lost their old warlike ways, and were no longer able to defend themselves. The Roman army in Britain kept them safe from their foes.

13. The worst of these foes were the wild tribes of what we now call Scotland. They were just as fierce and savage as the Britons had been in the days when they fought against Cæsar. Again and again they pushed their way into South Britain, and wherever they went they slew the people and burned their houses.

14. Agricola made a line of forts between the Forth and the Clyde to keep back the North Britons. In later times the Romans could not hold this line of forts. They had to fall back and build a wall from the Solway Firth to the Tyne. Behind this wall they were all-powerful. To the north of it they had no power at all.

32. THE EBBING TIDE.

1. Have you ever stood by the seashore and watched the tide flow and ebb? You see the edge of the water far away. It is creeping forward, but so slowly that you can hardly see it moving at all. Soon, however, it moves more quickly, and each wave rolls in upon the land a little further than the one before it. On and on it comes until the whole beach is covered and it reaches high-water mark.

2. Then the tide begins to ebb. It falls back very slowly at first, but more quickly as time goes on, leaving behind it wide bare stretches of mud, sand, and stones. It goes back and back until it reaches low-water mark.

3. Somewhat in this way we may picture the rise and fall of the Roman Empire. The tide of its power began to flow out from the city of Rome. It slowly spread over Italy, and then over almost all of the then known world. It reached its high-water mark in the days of the Emperor Trajan, who died about thirty years after Agricola left Britain.

(2,101)

8



A ROMAN BRIDGE.

4. From that day onward the tide began to ebb. The power of Rome fell away so slowly at first that men could see no change. Thirty years after the death of Trajan it grew so weak that all knew it must come to an end some day. Nevertheless it did not reach its low-water mark for another three hundred and sixty years.

5. I cannot in this book tell you the long and sad story of how the Roman Empire fell, but I can tell you why it did so. The Romans of Rome, who had been so strong and masterful in the old days, had almost passed away.

6. So many of the tall, strong men had been killed in the wars, that only the weak and unfit were left. The children of these parents grew up to be feeble and wicked. They could not defend the Empire, and it fell before men who were stronger and braver.

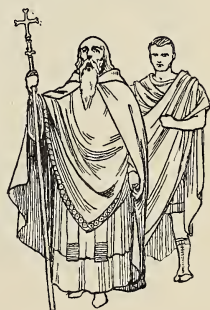
7. You know that the soldiers of Rome belonged to many different races. In time they became all-powerful, and made and unmade emperors as they pleased. At one time there were several men who called themselves emperors. These men fought for the mastery, and the Empire was so divided that it fell.

8. The Roman Empire had many foes on its borders. If you look at the map on page 124, you will see that the great plain which stretches from the low shores of Holland right across Europe was outside the Roman Empire. On this great plain lived many fierce tribes. The fiercest of them all lived in Germany.

9. These tribes pushed into the Roman Empire, and for about three hundred years the Romans had hard work to beat them back. At last the day came when they were so strong that they captured parts of the Roman Empire for themselves.

10. While these tribes were overrunning the Empire and were even knocking at the gates of Rome, the faith of Jesus Christ was spreading all over the Roman world. Some of the emperors had put Christians to death in the most cruel manner, but nothing could make them give up their faith. They died so nobly that many who saw them became Christians.

11. At last the time came when the Emperor himself became a Christian. His name was Constantine, and he



was born in what is now Serbia. His father was Emperor before him, and his mother was a Christian princess. She begged her son to follow after Christ. Let me tell you how he came to do so.

12. Constantine was with his father in Britain when the old Emperor died. At once the soldiers chose him as the new Emperor. In other parts of the Empire the soldiers set up five other Emperors. Then war began, and went on for many years. At last Constantine overthrew the five Emperors one by one and reigned alone.



CONSTANTINE'S
CROSS.

13. Before the last of his great battles he lay sleeping in his tent. In his sleep he dreamed that he saw a great cross of fire in the sky at noonday. Beneath the cross were these words : "By this sign, conquer." When he awoke he remembered his dream, and vowed that he would become a Christian if he won the battle.

14. The fight was long and fierce, but before the end of the day he was the victor. Then he became a Christian, and ever afterwards a cross was carried in front of his army. Now that the Emperor had become a Christian, many other Romans became Christians too. The temples of

the old gods were turned into Christian churches, and in course of time Rome became the most Christian city of the world.

33. THE CITY OF CONSTANTINE.

1. In your first book I told you something about Athens, the mother-city of Greece ; and in this book you have heard much of Rome, the mother-city of the Roman Empire. You are now to learn something of the third great city of olden days, Constantinople—that is, the city of Constantine.

2. Look at this little map. Find the midland sea and the Black Sea, and follow the waterway which leads from the one to the other. Everybody in the British Empire has heard of the first part of this waterway. It is known as the Dardanelles. In the year 1915 our warships tried to force their way through it, but in vain.



3. Let us make a voyage through the Dardanelles. We sail into what seems to be a broad river. On our left are the hills of Gallipoli, where so many of our brave soldiers died during the Great War. On our right stood Troy, about which you read in your first book.

4. After we have sailed up the Dardanelles for about five miles, we find the strait growing narrower and narrower, until it is only about three-quarters of a mile wide. Across this part of the strait Xerxes built his bridge of boats when he set out to conquer Europe.

5. Soon after passing the "Narrows," the waterway broadens out into an inland sea shaped something like an egg. We sail across this sea, and find ourselves in another narrow strait, which is nowhere more than two miles wide. This strait leads into the Black Sea, and is known as the Bosphorus or Ox Ford.

6. As we enter this strait, we see on our left the great city which Constantine built. It stands on seven low hills, to the north of which there is a fine harbour known as the Golden Horn. When Constantine became Emperor, a Greek city stood on these hills.

7. Constantine built his new city on the model of Rome, but made it even grander than the city on the Tiber. It was filled with noble churches, court-houses, and fine dwellings, and many beautiful things were brought from Rome and other places to adorn it. Round about the city he built strong walls, which kept it safe from its foes for a thousand years.

8. Now let us ask ourselves why Constantine built this new city. He wished to rule over the Roman Empire just as he pleased; and this he could not do while Rome was the headquarters of the Empire, for the "fathers" were still powerful. He therefore made up his mind to leave Rome altogether and build a new city.

9. There was another reason why he wished to leave Rome. The fierce tribes of the north were by this time a great danger. As you know, the fiercest of them all lived in Germany. For a hundred and fifty years they had made raids on the Roman towns and villages, and there was no peace on the borders. Time after time they had been driven back, but year by year they became stronger.



INTERIOR OF A
ROMAN HOUSE.

10. Many of these Germans had served in the Roman army, and had learnt the art of war. They knew how to fight in the Roman way, and they were eager to rob the rich cities of the Empire. Constantine had to keep a close watch upon them, and for this reason he wished to live as near to them as he could.

11. The fiercest of these German tribes were the Goths. Look at the map on page 124 and find the river Danube, which flows into the Black Sea. The Goths lived to the north of this river.

12. When Constantine sent his soldiers from Rome to the Danube, they had to make a long march overland. When, however, he made Constantinople his chief city, he could carry his soldiers in ships, not only to the mouth of the Danube, but far up the river. In this way he was able to reach his foes quickly and easily. Now you understand why he set up a "New Rome" in the East.

13. About forty years after the death of Constantine, we find some of the Goths living to the south of the Danube. They had been badly treated by the Romans, and had beaten and slain a Roman Emperor in a great battle.



Constantine at the Battle of Milvian Bridge (A.D. 312).

(After the picture by Raphael in the Vatican.)

[In this battle, which was fought near Rome, Constantine overcame the last of his enemies, and made himself sole ruler of the Roman Empire. It was on the eve of this battle that he is said to have dreamed that he saw a cross of fire in the sky, and beneath it the words, "By this sign, conquer!"

(2,101)

149

8**

Afterwards the Romans made friends with them and let them live within their borders. In the next lesson I shall tell you how they rose again and fought their way to Rome itself.

34. ALARIC THE GOTH.

1. When a camel in the desert grows weak, the vultures gather round it, ready to tear it to pieces as soon as it falls. So it was with the Roman Empire at this time. Its people had grown feeble, and the fierce tribes from the north were swooping down upon its borders. Soon they were strong enough to tear it to pieces.

2. Sixty-five years after Constantinople was built, the last Emperor who ruled over the whole Empire died. His sons divided the Roman world between them—the one taking the western part, and the other the eastern part.

3. At the time when the Emperor died there were forty thousand Goths in his army. One of his generals was a young German noble, named Alaric, who hoped that the new Emperor would make him head of the army. Another

man, however, was chosen, and Alaric became very angry.

4. The Goth soldiers were angry too. The Romans had given them rich gifts in order to win their good will. Now they stopped these gifts, and so angry were the Goths that they turned against the Romans. One day they came in a body to Alaric, and made him their king.

5. Alaric said that he would win new kingdoms for them, and soon afterwards led them southward. They overran Greece, sacked the towns and villages, killed the men and carried off the women and children as slaves.

6. The new Emperor of the East was obliged to make peace with Alaric, and let him be the real ruler of the lands which he had conquered. The Goths were now ready to fall upon the western half of the Empire, and in the following spring Alaric led his army towards Italy.

7. The Emperor of the West was then only a boy of sixteen, but his army was led by a very brave general named



ALARIC, KING OF THE GOTHs.



The Favourites of Honorius.

(From the picture by J. W. Waterhouse, R.A., in the Adelaide Gallery, South Australia.)

[Honorius was Emperor when the Goths overran Italy and sacked Rome. He was a weak, careless man, who was often cruel and faithless. He loved playing with his poultry, and called his favourite hen "Roma." It is said that when a servant told him that Rome was destroyed, he said, "And yet she just now ate out of my hands." "I mean," explained the servant, "that the city of Rome has been destroyed by Alarie." "But I," said the Emperor, "thought that my hen 'Roma' was dead."]

Stilicho. He drove back the Goths, but did not really beat them. They now began to make ready for a march on Rome.

8. For three years Alaric trained his army, and then, when Stilicho was fighting in Spain, he swooped down on Italy. He overran the northern part of the country, and all thought that he would soon be at the gates of Rome. He had, however, to reckon with Stilicho.

9. This brave soldier crossed the Alps in the middle of winter, and on the morning of Easter Sunday, in the year 402, fell upon the Goths while they were at prayers. A great battle was fought, and the Goths were driven from the field. Nevertheless they were still full of fight, and soon afterwards they pushed on towards Rome.

10. Stilicho now offered Alaric much money if he would leave Italy. Alaric was unwilling to take the money and go, but the Goth chiefs forced him to do so. Soon after he had gone the Emperor put Stilicho to death.

11. Now that Stilicho was dead, the Romans could not stand against Alaric and his Goths. In the year 408 he marched to Rome and laid

siege to the city. He was bought off; but in the next year he came again, and once more the Romans had to give him much gold and silver before he would go away.

12. In the year 410 he returned to Rome for the third and last time. At midnight the gates were thrown open, and the Goths marched in to the sound of a trumpet. They did no harm to the Christian churches, but they stripped the city of everything that was rich and rare and beautiful.

13. Rome was now a sad sight. For eleven hundred and sixty-three years she had never been overcome. She had made herself mistress of many nations, and had been the proudest city on earth. Now she had fallen before the wild, fierce men from the north.

35. THE DOWNFALL.

1. Rome was now in such danger that she was forced to call in her soldiers from the distant lands over which she had ruled for so long. Roman soldiers left Britain in the year 410, and at once the wild tribes from North

Britain, and German tribes from across the North Sea, swooped down upon the land.

2. The Britons were at the mercy of these foes. They had not learned how to fight, and they were not able to defend themselves. They begged the Romans to return, and once or twice they did so. At last they could no longer spare an army to fight in Britain. Then foes from across the North Sea began to conquer the country and settle down in it.

3. The same thing happened in other parts of the Roman Empire. All had their foes, and all fell before them. I have already told you how the Goths overran Italy. You must now learn something of the other tribes which brought about the downfall of the Empire.

4. These tribes were known as the Huns and the Vandals. The name Hun is well known to you, because during the Great War we often spoke of the Germans as Huns. They lived in what is now called Hungary.

5. These Huns came from Asia. They were a short, thick-set people with flat noses and yellow skins. They had



GERMAN SOLDIERS.

neither cities nor houses, but lived in huts and tents, and never stayed long in the same place. None of the foes of Rome were so savage and cunning as the Huns.

6. Their king was a man named Attila. He was so cruel that men trembled at his name. When we first hear of him he was living in Hungary. In the year 451 he led a great army westward, and vowed that he would not stop until he reached the sea.

7. Westward he went and pushed into the heart of Gaul, leaving behind him burning towns and dead people. He boasted that where his horse set foot grass never grew again. Not far from the river Marne, where the modern Huns were twice checked, the Romans and the Goths met him, and a terrible battle was fought. The Huns were beaten, and were driven from the land.

8. Attila went back to Hungary, but next year he marched into Italy. He was just about to fall on Rome when the Bishop of Rome met him and begged him to make peace. He had never seen any one so noble as the Bishop, and he wished to please him, so he spared the city. When he went back to Hungary he left much of Italy a desert.

9. Three years later the Vandals from Spain and North Africa made their way to Rome. Their king sailed up the Tiber with many ships, and cast anchor beneath the city walls. The Bishop again came out to beg for peace, but the Vandals would not listen to him. They entered Rome, and for fourteen days and nights robbed and slew without mercy.



10. The Roman Empire was now almost at an end. You know that for many years past two Emperors had divided the Empire between them. Now the "fathers" at Rome said that one Emperor was enough, and they sent the crown and robe of the Emperor of the West to Constantinople. Thus the Western Empire passed away.

11. The tribes which had brought about the downfall of the Empire began to settle within its borders, and in course of time they formed those great groups of peoples which we call nations. The nations of Europe thus arose on the ruins of the Roman Empire.

12. The Eastern Empire held together for hundreds of years after the Western Empire was

no more. It, too, was attacked by many foes, and grew smaller and smaller until it was only a Greek kingdom.

13. At last, in the year 1453, it was brought to an end by the Turks, who swarmed in from Asia. They took Constantinople, and made it the chief city of the Turkish Empire.

36. WHAT WE OWE TO ROME.

1. Think of what you have read in this book about Rome and the Romans. The story of Rome is the most wonderful story in all history. Far down the ages you see certain tribes settle in a rude village of huts by the side of a river. They are so fierce and warlike that they are known as the "wolves of Italy."

2. They are so masterful that they fall upon the tribes who live near them and overcome them. Then these tribes join them, and they grow stronger and stronger until they are the masters of the middle of Italy. Then they fight on and on until all Italy calls them lord.

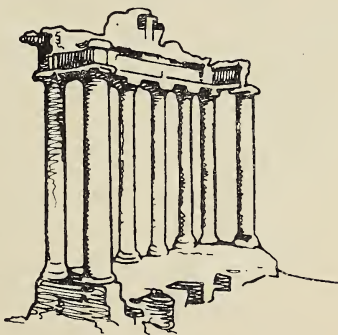
3. Next they send their soldiers to distant lands and, one by one, overcome the peoples who

dwell in them. One hundred and forty years later, they rule all the lands that are washed by the great midland sea.

4. Year by year they grow more mighty, until Rome is the richest and most powerful city on earth, and the head of an Empire such as the world has never known before.

5. Then comes the time when the Romans are no longer warlike and masterful as of old. They grow rich, and give themselves up to idle pleasures. Meanwhile, the rude, fierce tribes on their borders become so strong that they swoop down upon the Empire and tear it to pieces. It passes away, and the world knows it no more.

6. Such is the story of the Roman Empire. Let us now learn what we owe to it. First, you must know that most of the nations of Europe are the children of the Roman Empire. They grew up on its ruins, and even now their laws and their ways of ruling are much the same as those of the Romans.



A RUINED TEMPLE.

7. Up to the time of the Great War our soldiers fought very much as the Romans did. It was the Romans who taught us how to drill and fight shoulder to shoulder. They also taught us how to dig trenches in which to defend ourselves in the open field.

8. From them our forefathers learnt how to make roads, bridges, walls, waterworks, and fine buildings. Some of the roads and bridges which are still used in Britain were first made by the Romans. Some of our towns were built by them.

9. The Romans were great lawyers, and much of the law in France and Germany is Roman even now. Our lawyers still study the laws of Rome, because they are set forth so clearly and are so fair and just.

10. In our schools and colleges we still learn Latin, the tongue of the Romans. There are so many Latin words in English that we cannot properly understand our own speech unless we know some Latin. Long after the Roman Empire broke up, learned men used to write their books in Latin. Princes also wrote their letters to each other in the same tongue.

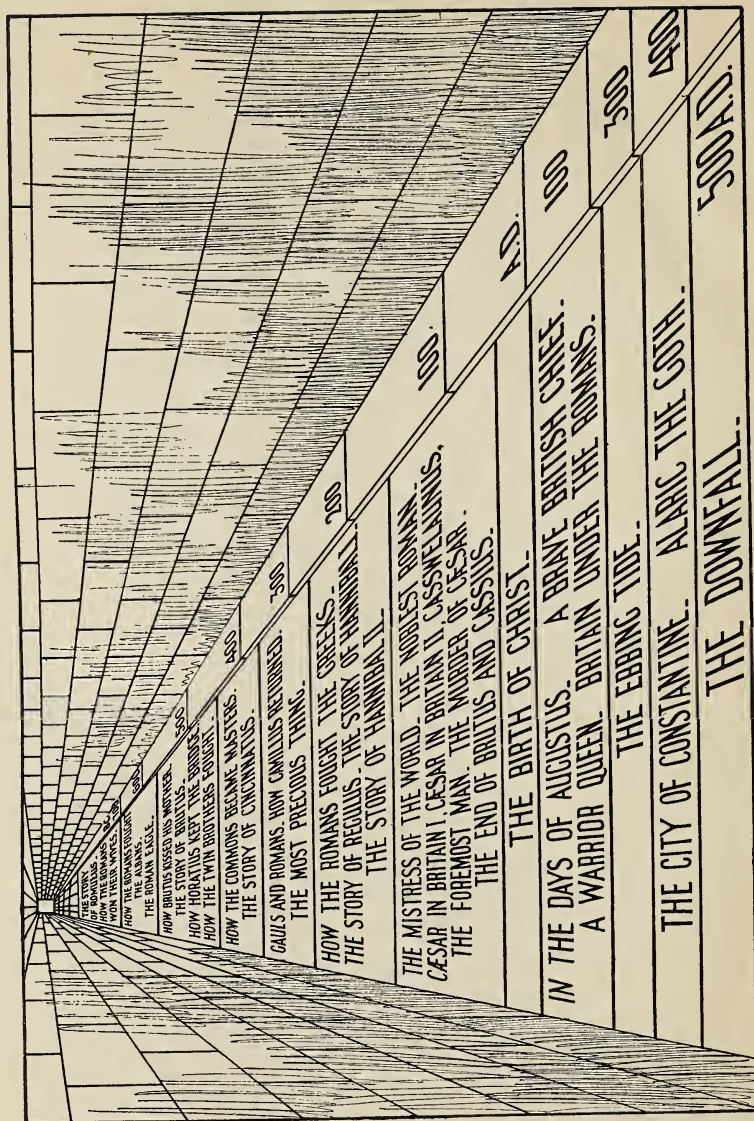
11. I have already told you that Rome became the most Christian city on earth. From Rome the faith of Jesus Christ was spread abroad to many distant lands. The services of the Church were said and sung in Latin, and, even to this day, many millions of people worship and pray in the tongue of old Rome.

12. Now I think you begin to understand what we owe to that city on the Tiber which became the Mistress of the World. In the first book I told you that the Greeks taught the Romans to read and write, to carve statues, to set up fine buildings, to paint beautiful pictures, and to write noble books.

13. The Romans were not so gifted as the Greeks, but they were good learners. They not only learned all that the Greeks had to teach them, but they passed it on to the peoples of other lands, along with much that they had taught themselves. So you see that we who are now living are the heirs of the two greatest peoples of olden days—the Greeks and the Romans.



ROMAN SOLDIERS.



PRONUNCIATION OF ROMAN AND OTHER NAMES IN THIS BOOK.

Al'aric.	Julius Caesar (<i>jūl'yus sē'zar'</i>).
Al'ba.	Mar'cus Cur'tius.
Ancus (<i>ang'kus</i>).	Mar'cus Man'lius.
At'tila.	Mā'rius.
Augus'tus.	Mū'cius.
Boadicea (<i>bō-a-dī-sē'a</i>).	Nē'rō.
Bos'pōrus.	Octā'vius.
Bru'tus.	Pal'atīne.
Camil'lus.	Pom'pey.
Cap'itol.	Pyrrhus (<i>pir'us</i>).
Carac'tacus.	Reg'ūlus.
Cassius (<i>kash'i-us</i>).	Rē'mus.
Cassivelau'nus.	Rom'ūlus.
Cincinnatus (<i>sin-si-nā'tus</i>).	Sā'bīnes.
Clau'dius	Sam'nītes.
Cleopatra (<i>klē-ō-pā'tra</i>).	Ser'vius Tull'ius.
Con'stantīne.	Sex'tus.
Fā'bīus.	Stilicho (<i>stil'i-ko</i>).
Fō'rum.	Sul'la.
Hamil'car.	Tan'aquil.
Han'nibal.	Taren'tum.
Hōnō'rius.	Tar'quin.
Horatius (<i>hō-rā'shī-us</i>).	Tī'ber.
Jā'nus.	Tī'tus.
Julius Agricola (<i>jūl'yus a-grīk'ō-la</i>).	Trā'jan.

EXERCISES.

(To be worked under the direction of the teacher.)

Lesson 1.

1. Make a sketch map of Italy, and mark on it the positions of the river Tiber and Rome.
2. Which buildings or monuments mentioned in this lesson should you like to see? Say why.
3. Describe the picture on page 11.
4. Write sentences containing the following words:—peninsula, statues, dome, palace, column, marble, fountains, pillars, temple, Capitol.

Lesson 2.

1. Study the picture on page 14 and say what you can about it.
2. Write out the following in print-writing and say what it means:—
“In the reign of the second king of Rome the doors of the temple of Janus were never opened.” Copy the head of Janus on page 13.
3. What do you know of the great circus called the Coliseum?
4. Write sentences containing the following words:—Palatine Hill, valley, Forum, arch, pulpits, speeches, reckoned, judges, pavement, Sacred Way, Janus, altar, virgins, shewbread, honour, Christian, circus, glorious, mistress.

Lesson 3.

1. Why do the Romans keep wolves in their city?
2. Write out in print-writing the following verse:—

“The troubled river knew them,
And smoothed his yellow foam,
And gently rocked the cradle
That bore the fate of Rome.”

To what does this verse refer?

3. Make a little drawing of the seven hills of Rome. (See page 18.)
4. Write sentences containing the following words :—remember, Mars, Romulus, Remus, Alba, sign, believed, errand, vultures, surprise, preyed, talons, yoked, bullock, heifer, brazen, furrow, thatched, site, notice, escaped.

Lesson 4.

1. How did the Romans of very early times win their wives? Describe the picture on page 21.

2. How did the Sabines capture the fort on the hill of the Capitol?

3. Write out in print-writing the following lines :—

“ From sunrise unto sunset

All earth shall hear thy fame :

A glorious city thou shalt build,

And name it by thy name.”

To whom are these lines addressed?

4. Write sentences containing the following words :—founding, Latins, Tuscans, enemies, explain, thieves, notice, Sabines, parents, attack, rescue, daughters, capture, tempted, bracelets, adorned, shields, grieved, reigned, worshipped.

Lesson 5.

1. Say what you can about the picture on page 23.

2. Tell in your own words the story of the fight between the champions of Rome and those of Alba.

3. Make a little drawing of a Roman helmet. (See page 23.)

4. Write sentences containing the following words :—quarrelled, Alban, message, cousins, honour, remained, scarcely, outstripped, imagine, married, perish, terrible, pitied, murdered, Ancus, conquered.

Lesson 6.

1. Copy the little drawing of the Roman eagle on page 30.

2. Say what you can about the little picture on page 31. What is the meaning of the strange weapons which the men are carrying?

3. How did Servius become king?

4. Write sentences containing the following words :—bronze, eagle, chariot, Tarquin, Tanaquil, stead, figure, foretold, ivory, purple, signs, weapons, deserved, healthy, favour, wounded.

Lesson 7.

1. Tell in your own words the story of Tarquin and his son's messenger.
2. Show that Brutus was not foolish, as he was supposed to be.
3. Say all you can about the picture on page 36.
4. Write sentences containing the following words :—Servius, bond-woman, reason, terror, pretended, Sextus, tricking, capture, poppies, clever, striped, nicknamed, dared, pretending, biding, sacrifice, presents, replied, hastened, outwitted, believed.

Lesson 8.

1. Say what you can about the picture on page 42.
2. Why did the Romans mourn for Brutus?
3. What do you know of the consuls?
4. Write sentences containing the following words :—bitterly, refuge, consuls, oath, judgment, horror, flinch, traitors, raged, dismay, mourned, tyrant, stern.

Lesson 9.

1. Tell in your own words how Horatius kept the bridge.
2. What is the difference between the way in which the Romans destroyed their bridge and the way in which bridges were destroyed during the Great War?
3. Copy in print-writing the following lines :—

“Then none was for a party ;
Then all were for the state ;
Then the great man helped the poor,
And the poor man loved the great.”
4. Write sentences containing the following words :—splendid, courage, alarm, crutches, litters, tillers, watchers, planning, guarded, trumpets, strait, spurred, reeled, leaned, comrade, champion, gallant, defenders, constant, Father Tiber, statue, laughter.

Lesson 10.

1. Tell in your own words the story of Mucius. What does the word Mucius mean?

2. Try to copy the little drawing on page 49.
3. Write out in print-writing the following lines :—

“ Ho, trumpets, sound a war-note !
Ho, lictors, clear the way !
The knights will ride, in all their pride,
Along the streets to-day. . . .
Unto the Great Twin Brethren
We keep this solemn feast.
Swift, swift, the Great Twin Brethren
Came spurring from the east.”

4. Write sentences containing the following words :—siege, defenders, tongue, guards, discovered, urged, thrust, cinder, astonished, courage, vowed, armour foam, trembled, victory, spoil, feast, garlands.

Lesson 11.

1. Tell in your own words the fable of the stomach and the members of the body.
2. Explain what is meant by the tribunes of the people.
3. Copy the figure of the tribune on page 53.
4. Write sentences containing the following words :—ruin, forefathers, debts, harshness, greed, stomach, future, healthy, received, treating, tribunes, sacred, enjoyed.

Lesson 12.

1. Give your opinion of Cincinnatus.
2. Make a little drawing of “the yoke” under which a beaten enemy had to pass.
3. Describe the picture on page 61.
4. Make sentences containing the following words :—escape, general, messengers, begged, oxen, yield, quietly, Camillus, victory, triumph, purple, wreath, bay, trumpeters, spoils, captives, priests, whispered, music, sacrificed, booty.

Lesson 13.

1. Describe the picture on page 69.
2. What do you know of the Gauls?

3. Write in print-writing the following verse :—

“The Gaul shall come against thee
From the land of snow and night ;
Thou shalt give his fair-haired armies
To the raven and the kite.”

4. Make sentences containing the following words :—nation, swooped, frank, roused, bards, wage, neighbours, Druids, doctors, mistletoe, custom, native, calmly, amazed, comrades, scale, foremost, alarms, silence, cackle.

Lesson 14.

1. Describe in your own words how Camillus returned to Rome.
2. “It is a sad story, and shows the Romans at their worst.” Tell the story.
3. Make a little drawing of the steep rock from which Manlius was hurled (page 67).
4. Write sentences containing the following words :—weary, weight, scales, false, woe, chief, flight, mischief, hurled, owed, shameful.

Lesson 15.

1. Tell the story of Marcus Curtius in your own words.
2. Describe how the Samnites trapped the Romans.
3. Draw a little map to illustrate paragraph 10.
4. Make sentences containing the following words :—misfortunes, terrible, flooded, earthquake, remained, swallowed, precious, wheat, armour, straight, rejoiced, altar, captain, enticed, Samnites, wagons, journey, mistress.

Lesson 16.

1. Describe the picture on page 72.
2. What do you know of the Greeks as soldiers?
3. Write out in print-writing the following verse :—

“The Greek shall come against thee,
The conqueror of the East ;
Beside him stalks to battle
The huge earth-shaking beast.”

Copy the drawing of an “earth-shaking beast” on page 76.

4. Write sentences containing the following words :—Sicily, briefly, pleasures, harbour, amends, treated, Pyrrhus, elephants, shoulder, monsters, victory, mourn, disgrace, slaughter.

Lesson 17.

1. Describe the picture on page 81.
2. How did the Romans fight at sea?
3. Give your opinion of Regulus.
4. Make sentences containing the following words :—soldiers, sailors, ninety, Carthage, colonies, pirates, seized, victors, Regulus, surprise, captive, govern.

Lesson 18.

1. Describe the picture on page 84.
2. Tell in your own words how Hannibal led his army across the Alps.
3. How did Hannibal's army escape when it was trapped? Make a little map to illustrate your answer.
4. Make sentences containing the following words :—Hamilcar, Hannibal, trained, mountains, numb, invaders, chased, wary, Fabius, waste, fastened, torches, safety.

Lesson 19.

1. In what way did the Allies during the Great War follow the example of Fabius?
2. Tell in your own words how Hannibal was defeated.
3. Write out in print-writing the following verse :—

“ Where Atlas flings his shadow,
Far o'er the western foam,
Shall be great fear on all who hear
The mighty name of Rome.”

4. Write sentences containing the following words :— bulge, galloped, hemmed, bushel, straits, plunder, doom, obliged, refuge, friendly, despair, poison, skilful, site.

Lesson 20.

1. Tell in your own words how Rome became mistress of all lands round the Mediterranean Sea.
2. "The poor became poorer each year." How did this come about?
3. Describe the picture on page 92.
4. Make sentences containing the following words:—empire, thatched, cottages, owners, strangers, regards, taxes, judgment, favour, wasted, Marius, hacked, hewed, huge, crowd.

Lesson 21.

1. What do you know of Julius Cæsar as a boy?
2. Say what you know of Cæsar's conquest of Gaul.
3. Describe the picture on page 100.
4. Make sentences containing the following words:—Julius Cæsar, birth, masterful, example, handsome, shallow, Sulla, lawyer, teacher, ransom, studied, promised, office, Pompey, Crassus, governor, skilful, believe, believed.

Lesson 22.

1. Why did Cæsar invade Britain?
2. Describe the picture on page 103.
3. Who were the Druids? What do you know about them?
4. Make sentences containing the following words:—Britons, kinsmen, travellers, pearls, channel, August, urging, furious, blazing, ditch, forests, unawares.

Lesson 23.

1. Describe the picture on page 109.
2. Copy the picture of a Briton on page 105.
3. How did the Romans defend themselves on the shore?
4. Make sentences containing the following words:—offered, wrecked, repair, reapers, attacked, advantage, fortnight, swallows, intend, marshes, Cassivelaunus, Stour, ford, reason, destroy.

Lesson 24.

1. Why did Cæsar's soldiers beat the Britons in battle?
2. Copy the drawing of the British chief in chains (page 107).

3. Write out in print-writing paragraph 9.

4. Make sentences containing the following words :—beginning, reedy, trumpets, bronze, vessels, dared, Thames, Wey, St. Albans, swarmed, guard, failed, Britain.

Lesson 25.

1. Describe the fall of Pompey.

2. Say what you can about the little picture on page 114.

3. Compare Brutus with Cassius.

4. Make sentences containing the following words :—triumph, Pompey, praising, paused, spurred, die, boasted, Egypt, earlier, bosom, friend, hailed, disliked, idea, suffered, crafty, Cassius, plotters.

Lesson 26.

1. Describe the picture on page 112.

2. Copy the figure of Cæsar's wife on page 116.

3. Give your opinion of Cæsar.

4. Make sentences containing the following words :—enjoy, pictures, closing, happened, holiday, rejoice, forgetting, soothsayer, Ides, dreamer, train, speech, appears, describes, prowl, beware, mocking, kneels, banished, refuses, gleam, corpse.

Lesson 27.

1. Describe the picture on page 122.

2. Tell in your own words the story of Mark Antony.

3. Compare Cleopatra with Helen of Troy.

4. Make sentences containing the following words :—uproar, pulpits, cheered, wonderful, Octavius, eighteen, murderers, purple, flutes, Cleopatra, gathered, serpent.

Lesson 28.

1. Describe the picture on page 139.

2. Make a drawing of the Greek ship on page 126.

3. Why did the Romans allow Augustus to be their sole ruler?

4. Make sentences containing the following words :—Belgium,

France, Portugal, Spain, Asia, Africa, million, tongue, worshipping, bodyguard, mastery, quiet, reign, reason, clever, emperor, treated, estate, wealth, rulers, grateful, white, writers, poems, Syria, reigned.

Lesson 29.

1. Say what you know of the invasion of Britain by Claudius.
2. Describe the picture on page 131.
3. Compare the home of a British chief with that of a Roman noble (see pages 130 and 147).
4. Make sentences containing the following words :—reign, Jerusalem, Claudius, conquer, peaceful, beaten, prisoner, chariot, captive, strode, palaces, pardon.

Lesson 30.

1. What do you know of Nero?
2. Tell in your own words the story of Boadicea.
3. Write out in print-writing this verse :—

“Rome shall perish !—write that word
In the blood that she has spilt ;
Perish, hopeless and abhorred,
Deep in ruin as in guilt.”

4. Make sentences containing the following words :—Nero, cruelty, awful, believed, Christians, circus, Anglesea, Boadicea, robbers, guarded, seized, drilled, leader, poison, cruel.

Lesson 31.

1. Give your opinion of Julius Agricola.
2. What good and what evil came to the Britons from their conquest by the Romans?
3. Copy the little picture on page 137.
4. Make sentences containing the following words :—Julius Agricola, peaceful, contented, trades, rude, possible, proud, jealous, fruitful, autumn, drained, country, noticed, cherries, warmth, circuses, quarries, invading, Solway Firth, Tyne.

Lesson 32.

1. Explain why the Roman Empire fell into ruin.
2. Tell in your own words the story of how Constantine became a Christian.
3. Make a drawing of the Roman soldier on page 137.
4. Make sentences containing the following words :—ebb, edge, beach, Trajan, idea, enlisted, comrades, overrun, religion, Jesus Christ, Christian, Constantine, Serbia, reigned, remembered, victor, example.

Lesson 33.

1. Copy the little map on page 145. Mark Gallipoli, Troy, and Constantinople.
2. Describe the picture on page 149.
3. What do you know about Gallipoli and Troy?
4. Make sentences containing the following words :—Athens, Constantinople, divides, Dardanelles, voyage, Gallipoli, strait, Xerxes, Bosporus, harbour, model, headquarters, raids, eager, reason, dreaded, Goths, Danube.

Lesson 34.

1. Describe the picture on page 152.
2. Compare Honorius (see page 152) with Cincinnatus.
3. What do you know about Alaric?
4. Make sentences containing the following words :—travellers, camel, desert, vultures, destroy, Alaric, howling, hailed, obliged, Stilicho, battering, reckon, jealous, palaces, plight, proudest.

Lesson 35.

1. Compare Alaric with Attila.
2. What do you know of the river Marne in history?
3. Write out in print-writing the following :—

“The Vandals plundered Rome of all its precious and beautiful things. What they could not carry off they destroyed. Ever since that day the word Vandal has meant a wicked and wanton destroyer.”
4. Make sentences containing the following words :—Huns, Vandals, Hungary, Attila, boasted, Marne, modern, checked, Bishop, desert, prey, anchor.

Lesson 36.

1. What do we owe to Rome?
2. Compare the Greeks with the Romans.
3. What can you see in England to-day to remind you of the Romans?
4. Make sentences containing the following words :—certain, wolves, distant, peoples, fragments, nations, trenches, lawyers, Germany, colleges, tongue, nursing, millions, images, rifled, learners, heirs.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES FOR REVISION.

1. What Roman mentioned in this book do you like best? Say why.
2. What Roman mentioned in the book do you like least? Say why.
3. What story do you like best in this book? Say why.
4. What picture do you like best in this book? Say why.
5. Show the truth of the saying, "Rome was not built in a day."
6. One of our English poets writes :—

"Rome, though her eagle through the world had flown,
Could never make this island all her own."

Show that these lines are true.

7. Shakespeare speaks of "the most high and palmy state of Rome." When was this?
8. What is the meaning of the saying, "All roads lead to Rome"?
9. Explain the meaning of these lines :—

"Go thou to Rome—at once the paradise,
The grave, the city, and the wilderness."

10. Tell in your own words how Rome became "Queen of the Nations."
11. Write out in print-writing these Roman proverbs :—

"From a pure fountain pure water flows."
 "Without sweat and toil no work is well done."
 "When your neighbour's house is on fire, your own is in danger."
 "It is better to receive than to do an injury."

“Add a little to a little, and there will be a great heap.”

“Some do the sowing, others the reaping.”

“Nothing can be bought which is better than a firm friend.”

12. Why do you think that foreign nations allowed Rome to rule them?

13. Who was called “the noblest Roman of them all”? What do you know about him?

14. What Roman emperors and generals had to do with Britain?

15. What British chieftains fought against the Romans?

16. What have we now in Britain to show that the Romans were at one time masters of the country?

17. What do you know of Alaric and Attila?

18. What do you know of Constantine?

19. How did Rome become the headquarters of the Christian religion?

20. Why did Constantine build Constantinople?

21. What do you know of the Tiber and the Danube?

22. What do you know of the Alps?

23. Tell in your own words how Hannibal crossed the Alps.

24. Relate the story of Carthage.

25. Which of the Roman soldiers mentioned in this book is your favourite? Say why.

26. How did the Romans become sailors? Describe the Roman way of fighting by sea.

27. What do you know of Pyrrhus?

28. Who was Boadicea? Tell her story.

29. Tell the story of Regulus.

30. Explain how Horatius kept the bridge.

31. Say what you know of Mark Antony.

32. Who was Claudius? Why should we remember his name?

33. Who was the last queen of Egypt? Say what you know about her.

34. What do you know of the Britons in the time of Cæsar?

35. In what way did the Romans help the Britons? In what way did they do them harm?

36. Describe the Roman catapult.

37. Who said, "The die is cast"? What did he mean by this saying?
38. What do you know of Pompey?
39. Say what you can about the Romans named Brutus.
40. Who was Fabius? What was his plan to defeat Hannibal?
41. Explain how Rome was saved by the cackling of geese.
42. Tell the story of Tarquin and the messenger from his son.
43. What was the temple of Janus?
44. Explain why the Romans of to-day keep wolves in their city.
45. The Britons used bronze swords. What is bronze? Why were the iron swords of the Romans better?
46. What do you know of Honorius?
47. Who were the Goths and the Vandals? Tell the story of the Goth and the Senator.
48. What do you know of the Sabines?
49. Augustus found Rome brick and left it marble. Explain the meaning of this saying.
50. Where and what are the Tiber, Tarentum, the Bosphorus, the Capitol, the Dardanelles, the Rubicon, and the Forum?
51. What do you know of Julius Agricola?
52. What do you know of the Druids?
53. Who said, "Woe to those who are beaten in battle"? When did he say it?
54. Write out in print-writing the following Roman proverbs :—
"The beginning is half of the whole."
"We are but dust and shadow."
"Things from afar please us the more."
"The wealth you give away is the only wealth you will always possess."
"Laugh if you are wise."
55. Write a letter to a friend telling him or her about this book.

D 21 N5335 1920 BK-2
THE NEW AGE HISTORY READERS --

40031213 CURR HIST



* 000031450844 *

DATE DUE SLIP

[illegible]

